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SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 C

VOL. 61, NO. 33 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

It Was Quebec Day

THE BILL of Mr. Philéas Coté for changing Dominion Day to Canada Day was neatly timed to embarrass the Conservatives, who were busy trying to make friends in Quebec at the moment. The Government, which can get it thrown out in the Senate, did not have to commit itself; the bill was carefully programmed to come up at a sitting which most of the senior ministers were unable to attend, and the ministers who were in the House divided their votes. The C.C.F. annoyed the Liberals by voting for the bill; Mr. Mitchell, who opposed it, had no unkind words for those of his own party who supported it, but went out of his way to belabor Mr. Coldwell, who was merely trying to get a small share of Quebec's gratitude for his party. But the Conservatives could not do anything but vote against the bill, and they will not hear the last of it in Quebec for some time.

The French-speaking electorate in Quebec has long been taught that the term Dominion implies a relationship of inferiority; they do not think of the term as meaning the Dominion of the King of Canada, but as meaning a dominion or possession or appanage of the United Kingdom. It is possible that when the next serious attempt to amend the B.N.A. Act comes up they may make a drive to remove the word from that document—though they are certainly not agreed on what they would substitute. It would be rash to conclude that they want to abolish the Crown, merely because they do not make a practice of singing "God Save the King" at public meetings. They might, however, develop the idea that there should be a separate Act of Succession for Canada, from which the condition that the monarch must be a Protestant would of course be removed.

The few English-speaking members who spoke in favor of the bill uttered some amazing twaddle. Mr. Smith of North York thought it could be made "the basis of a crusade for a revitalized national spirit." Mr. McIvor said the name Canada "has music in it." Mr. Sinnott said it would let "the western part of the Dominion know that we are a part of Canada." Mr. Coldwell thought it was time to "place Canada among the nations of the world." The rest voted silently.

Any English-speaking member who has serious convictions of the undesirability of "Dominion Day" would of course have done a little honest work towards changing the views of the great majority of his electors on the subject. All that the English-speaking supporters of Mr. Coté were concerned about was getting a recorded vote on the second and third readings in one day, and all that they wanted that vote for was its effect in Quebec.

Provincial Secretary

THE appointment of Mr. Roland Michener to an office in the Ontario Cabinet which looks as though it might develop considerable importance is most satisfactory. Mr. Michener was so obviously first-class cabinet material that when he failed to be included in Mr. Drew's list after the general election we were forced to suppose that he was unprepared to sacrifice the necessary amount of time from his other occupations. It now seems possible that the real explanation was that he wanted to gain some experience as a private member before taking on ministerial responsibilities.

As Provincial Secretary Mr. Michener will be able to relieve Mr. Drew of some of the work which has overburdened him, and we think also to make of the Cabinet a more effective deliberative body than it has been for the last few years. It is as a matter of fact an unusually capable group of men, but has not functioned as a group sufficiently. Mr. Michener is not only a Rhodes Scholar and a distinguished lawyer, but he is also an all-round Canadian, who was born in Alberta and received his early education at the university of that province. He is one of the dozen young Canadians of his generation whom we should regard as most clearly indicated for a notable political career.

—Photo by Richard Harrington

In Canada's lakes and streams lurk the finny trophies that lure fishermen. Thanks to a vigorous program of restocking waters, there's every reason for the best of luck this year. See story, page 4.

Idea For Quebec

MR. DREW'S suggestion that Dominion Day shall remain Dominion Day in the Province of Ontario no matter what title is given to it by the Dominion Parliament contains a valuable suggestion to the Province of Quebec. If Ontario can have its own names for Dominion holidays, so can Quebec. Why then should not the Quebec Legislature enact that within its jurisdiction Dominion Day shall be Canada Day, and let it go at that? Provided that the banks are closed, and that wage-earners get overtime rates if they work, all the requirements of the Dominion legislation will be met. We think Mr. Drew is quite right in believing that the Dominion cannot compel any citizen, corporation or province to call a day either Dominion Day or Canada Day if it does not want to; and since civil rights are in the jurisdiction of the provinces we presume that a contract referring to Canada Day, in a province in which July 1 is officially so designated, would necessarily be valid.

That these things are not awfully good for national unity is another matter, and the responsibility for any damage to that good cause must lie mainly with the English-speaking members of the House of Commons who insisted on putting through the Canada Day Bill without ever having said a single word to, or listened to a single word from, their constituents on this subject.

High Christian View

WE ARE indebted to General Pearkes for "the high Christian point of view" about the deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin. The Christian churches, every one of which has, through its national headquarters, pronounced against deportation, have somehow missed this high Christian point of view, which is that "now is the opportunity to repatriate the Japanese back to their homeland where perhaps they would be able to introduce to Japan. . . . some of the western and Christian ideas that they have learned." We have no reason to suppose that General Pearkes was speaking ironically.

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Cancer Research

ON APRIL 3 Premier Drew tabled in the Ontario Legislature a Report of the Royal Commission investigating new cancer remedies, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders. The hearing has lasted seven years, from 1938 to 1945. This report deals with the serum treatment used by Dr. J. E. Hett of Kitchener and Toronto. Dr. George R. Philp prepared, presented and discussed before the Commission many of the case histories of Dr. Hett's cases, and the report mentions the "clear and helpful manner" in which this was done.

Dr. Philp has stated in an interview that the basis of the formula given to the Commission is the theory that cancer is caused by an ultramicroscopic virus, and that an antibody or immune agent can be developed in an animal to combat the disease. This cancer virus may remain dormant in the system unless there is an imbalance of the endocrine glands plus a weakened or static area in the body for its localized development. Dr. Hett has administered this serum since the fall of 1931, and the Commission admits that "the evidence sub-

(Continued on Page Three)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Some Considerations Overlooked By Critics of New Liquor Law

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REVISION of the Ontario Liquor Control Act was forced by a public opinion hostile (1) to the convention-type of drinking when the law was evaded by the renting of hotel rooms, (2) to the excesses and immoralities attributed to the Women's Beverage Rooms, which shocked even the Police, and (3) to the equivocal situation in districts which had voted for the Canada Temperance Act.

So long as there was doubt as to the respective jurisdiction of the Federal and the Provincial authorities vexation persisted. The Province, under a former Premier, had denied Federal authority and had made the denial more vigorous by issuing beverage room licenses in those districts. When the Privy Council Judges held that the Canada Temperance Act was still in force the corollary was that the Province was bound to enforce it.

Obviously also some consideration of public opinion in respect of the placing of beverage rooms in general was overdue.

So far, one would think, a convinced prohibitionist could have no basis for objection. Since abolition of the traffic was not possible — the electors had settled that — more vigorous control by the Government was surely desirable. It was time, moreover, to put an end to the trickery which produced hotel-room parties and the small business of getting supplies for them on the permits of subordinate employes who seldom used the permits for themselves.

The alternative seemed to be in the open sale of liquor by the glass in selected hotels (where conventions assemble) and with meals on dining cars and steamboats. Against this plan the prohibitionists rose in rage, slandered and insulted the Provincial Ministers, as hirelings of the liquor interests, sought to intimidate them by mob tactics, and made skin-chilling threats about what would happen to them in the next election.

I am a total abstainer and an independent in politics. Also I travel a good deal and have become a little weary of the two "big executives" who crack and finish a bottle in the smoking compartment of a parlor car and bore the rest of us stiff. And I can well do without hilarious hotel-room parties in the next room to mine when I am trying to sleep.

Prohibitionists are a minority in this Province, and the tactics of the leaders tend rather to reduce their influence than to increase it.

Toronto, Ont. "LOWER FIVE"

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL.........................Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER...............815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol. 61, No. 33 Whole No. 2770

About Hansard Clubs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE given considerable thought to the necessity of a widespread interest in Hansard, and, encouraged by the publicity given to this subject in your periodical, I am writing to make concrete suggestions for further discussion.

Most newspapers approach political issues from prejudiced points of view, so that objective study of what goes on in Ottawa is almost impossible without some knowledge of the debates. This Hansard supplies.

In the Montreal Hansard Club, originally forty minutes was given over in each fortnightly meeting to the reading of a report, presented in turn by various members of the club. Questions were then addressed to the reader, and when unanswerable were referred to the local M.P. In the early days the letters we received from the Hon. Brooke Claxton were of great value and interest.

It would be a great democratic stimulus if Hansard Clubs could be organized throughout the country. Organization methods would depend on local conditions, but I think it desirable that every member, or at least one in every two members, should subscribe for his own copy of Hansard, as the effort of transcribing any considerable amount of it is more than most members will accomplish.

One working method is for each member of the group to be made responsible for one issue of Hansard. If meetings are fortnightly there will be eight or ten issues to be discussed and a time limit of five or seven minutes should be placed upon the reading of the selected passages for each day.

It would be an excellent thing if such clubs would submit questions—approved by a majority vote — to Members of Parliament whose utterances provoke misunderstanding or controversy. I am sure that a judicious selection of such questions, forwarded by intelligent groups of careful readers of Hansard, would be welcomed by the Members if our democracy in Canada is what I personally believe it to be.

HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D.
Montreal, Que.

Harnessing The Sun

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A Soviet News bulletin, published by the U.S.S.R. Embassy in London, England, there is an extremely interesting item, which I copy below. It may give a partial answer to the constant question of some of your contributors: "what will Stalin do next?"

"A big helioboiler in which the heat is provided by the rays of the sun, and which has been built by the Energetics Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been tested at a cannery in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Republic in Central Asia.

"A steam pressure of two atmospheres was obtained within 30 minutes, which is quite sufficient to supply power for the production of canned goods. The solar energy is concentrated by means of a paraboloid mirror 30 feet in diameter. The rays, converging in focus, produce a temperature of 1,500 degrees, and heat the water in the boiler. It is designed for a pressure of ten atmospheres and can produce 176 lbs of steam per hour."

Now that we are about to have our own flag and a real Canadian citizenship, perhaps we shall develop foreign affairs commentators, basing their analysis, not on our own past bush and prairie culture, but on contemporary appraisal of political, economic and social phenomena, more in keeping with the progress of the sciences.

Montreal, Que. LOUIS KON

The Dollfuss Tyranny

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM shocked beyond measure at the last paragraph of Peter Rodd's article on Vienna in your issue of March 2. Is it due to ignorance, or sheer wickedness?

The reason why the people of Vienna could not put up the barricades as did the Parisians, to their lasting glory, was simply this: The dictator Dollfuss, respected abroad because Hitler's blackshirts murdered him, but himself a fascist of only slightly different hue, shut up the people of Vienna and besieged them in their homes, when they tried to defend themselves against his "green fascism".

He smashed the peoples' organizations, outlawed their trade unions and made all working-class activity outside the Catholic church illegal. Anyone who visited—as I did—the political prisons of the Dollfuss and Schuschnigg days will recall the ruthless thoroughness of their suppression of freedom. People talked in whispers, and only in the open, never between four walls where they might be overheard. This was around Christmas 1934 in gay Vienna!

The Viennese had resisted gallantly, and been beaten. Mercifully, France had through those years the freedom to criticize, and though France had her men of Vichy, it was only *after* occupation. When the time came, the power and the will to man the barricades was still alive. But it does not lessen our admiration of the people of Paris if we admit that Austrian dictators, to whom our Governments were more than friendly, had years before struck from the hands of the Viennese the only weapon with which they could hope to resist Nazism. And because we were not then fighting Fascism, we did not welcome to our shores the vast numbers of refugees from political persecution who could have organised a movement of resistance.

London, Eng. STELLA DICK

Civil Rights Invaded

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR insight into constitutional problems has prompted me to write you. In SATURDAY NIGHT for March 16 you discussed the implications arising from the Government's attempt to deport Canadian citizens of the Japanese race, by authority of order-in-council. That shocking situation was presented with admirable clarity, but I am afraid that the average reader would not realize that he himself is not protected against the whim of bureaucrats, any more than the unfortunate Japanese-Canadians are.

May I give you proof of my statement? In 1943, Income Tax was deducted at source from the pay of supervisors serving overseas as members of the Canadian Army. This policy was instituted without warning, and was not authorized until the passage of order-in-council P.C. 1087 on February 21, 1944. There is, in the English language, a blunt, descriptive noun that describes any man who takes another man's money illegally. But that noun cannot be used in this case because P.C.1087, by being made retroactive to January 1, 1943, legalized the procedure.

It is not what may happen to the individual Japanese-Canadian, or to the individual supervisor, that gives one a queasy feeling. It is the realization that, today, no Canadian citizen has any rights. He is defenceless against the Government, and every safeguard that his ancestors built up can be swept away by a retroactive order-in-council.

Much as I admired the straightforward manner in which you presented the case of the Japanese-Canadians, I regret that this important point was not stressed in your otherwise excellent and timely article.

Toronto, Ont. R. W. WEBB

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A PRAYER for peace has been found in a U.N.O. ballot box. As the item was not on the official agenda, it is unlikely that any delegate will stage a walk-out by way of protest.

•

The appointment by the Quebec Legislature of an official to take care of publicity does not appear to signify that Mr. Duplessis has been superseded.

•

Those apprehensive about the insidious infiltration of Russian ideology into the Western hemisphere will be relieved to learn that our United States friends have not been asleep at the switch. Moscow's "Izvestia" admits that the Soviet Candy Trust is now manufacturing American-type chewing gum.

•

Great Grandmothers' Clubs are being organized in the United States. No doubt the facilities include temporary relaxation from Great Grandfathers.

•

The suggestion to be made after the Easter recess that a cocktail bar be installed in the House of Commons is not a sequel to the recent editorial plea for more spirited debates on the floor of the Chamber.

•

Information Please

From a Chicago newspaper: "This latest in super-rockets will cut through a cruiser as though it were butter."

For those who may have forgotten, the dictionary describes butter as "a fatty substance made from cream by churning."

•

From the Senate Hansard:

"Hon. Mr. Horner: 'When I get up in the morning I like to prepare my own breakfast. I put in the pan about an eighth of a pound of butter and three eggs. If anyone tells you that any type of pork fat or grease is equal to good butter, do not believe them.' "

Not on your life!

A strenuous round of fisticuffs between a couple of gun bandits and Montreal court officials followed the pronouncement of a life term by the judge. It appears that the two desperadoes regarded their sentence a nothing but a hold-up.

•

Fashion note:

"Once again the bustle is finding a place in the woman's wardrobe."

This will be considered by many as an improvement over the customary location.

•

Say It With Sneezes

A cure for hay fever to be on the market shortly is known as alphade-methyl-amino-ethyl-benzhydryl-ether-hydrochloride. Anyone suffering from this distressing complaint should have no difficulty in asking for the remedy.

•

U.S.A. railway company claims to have worked out a system that will eliminate waiting for meals on the trains—but, for the time being, it is to remain a secret. This must be the same secret which, for a long time, has been so well preserved by our own railways.

•

A New York paper informs its readers that it's against the law in England for a man to marry his mother-in-law, but omits to mention that often he takes her for better or for worse.

•

A literary critic believes that it is high time novels were written about ordinary decent people. A possible theme would be the tragic story of a conscientious publisher who tried to make a living selling novels about ordinary decent people.

•

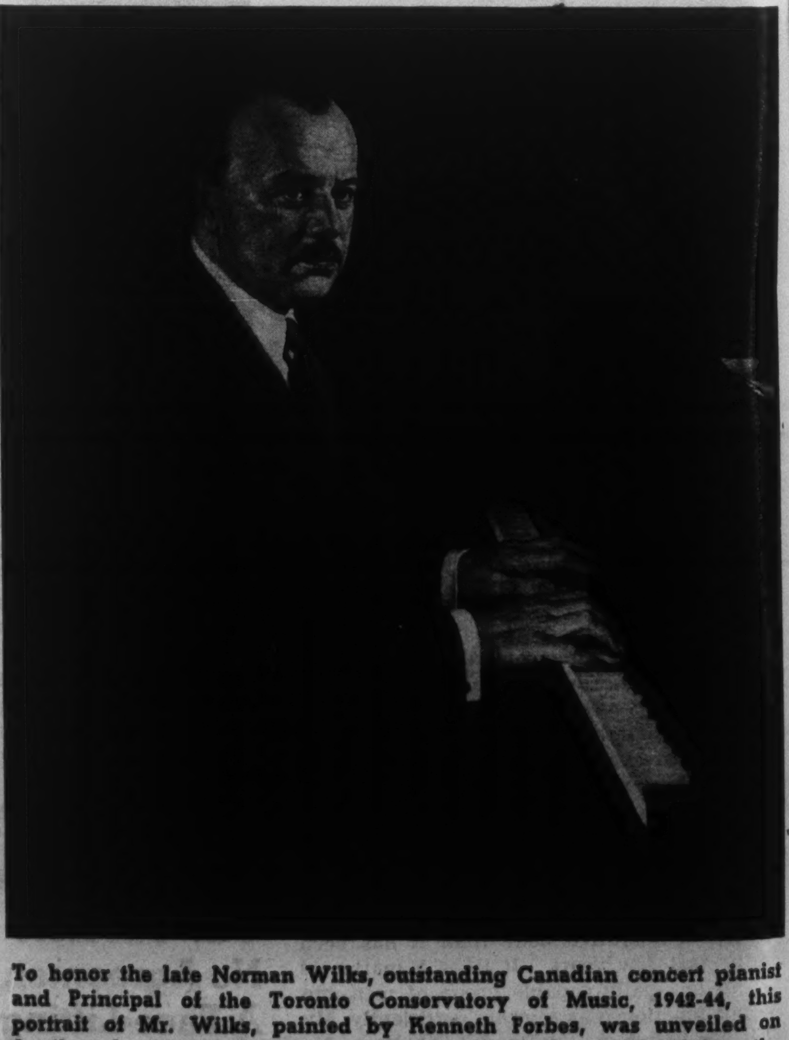
A scientist of the University of Chicago states that the hair of a glamorous redhead is nothing more than $(C_{15}H_{20}N_2O_6)2Fe$. As a matter of curiosity, our nephew Percival would like to know if this formula has any part in the atomic bomb.

• •

THE TRUTH OF IT

HE WHO fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day:
Will live to lurk in dread and doubt
Imagining the final bout,
And for the one he left behind
Fight fifty battles in his mind.

E. K. C.



To honor the late Norman Wilks, outstanding Canadian concert pianist and Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, 1942-44, this portrait of Mr. Wilks, painted by Kenneth Forbes, was unveiled on April 15 by Dr. H. J. Cody. Presented by Sir Ernest MacMillan, the portrait, a gift of the Conservatory's board of governors, faculty and alumni, was accepted on behalf of the Conservatory by H. H. Bishop, in the absence of Dr. Edward Johnson, the chairman.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

mitted shows that no harm has resulted from the administration of the substance in the hands of Dr. Hett." The formula for this serum was disclosed to the Commission. To develop the serum, which Dr. Hett considers to be an anti-virus, he first prepared it from "fresh human cancer tissue" and injected it into another animal where the anti-bodies were developed. The treatment is recommended for further research, and the Commission accepts as "recovered" several cases treated by this method.

Recently, it was reported in *Time* (March 18) that Doctors Green and Bittner of the University of Minnesota, had discovered (1) a filterable virus which definitely causes cancer in mice, and (2) an anti-cancer serum which kills the mouse cancer cells in test tubes. They prepared a serum from bits of mouse cancer and injected it into mice and rabbits; mice contracted cancer; rabbits did not. Anti-bodies or immune agents formed in the rabbits' bloodstreams, overpowered the virus, produced the serum used to neutralize the cancer virus in the test tubes. They concluded that viruses are now shown to be more closely linked with the cancer problem; virus-infected cancer cells are entirely foreign to normal mouse cells; anti-cancer agents in the serum cause no damage to normal cells. They believe that heredity, hormone influences and nutrition are still known to be factors in the appearance of cancer. They further believe that mammary cancer is a virus disease, but that the application of this research to human cancer is at least ten years off.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Charles Oberling, Director of the Cancer Research Institute of Paris, France, who had to leave Paris in 1940 for the United States, in his book "The Riddle of Cancer," published recently by the Yale University Press, admits that of all the hypotheses of the cause of cancer, the virus hypothesis is favored by him and has nothing to fear.

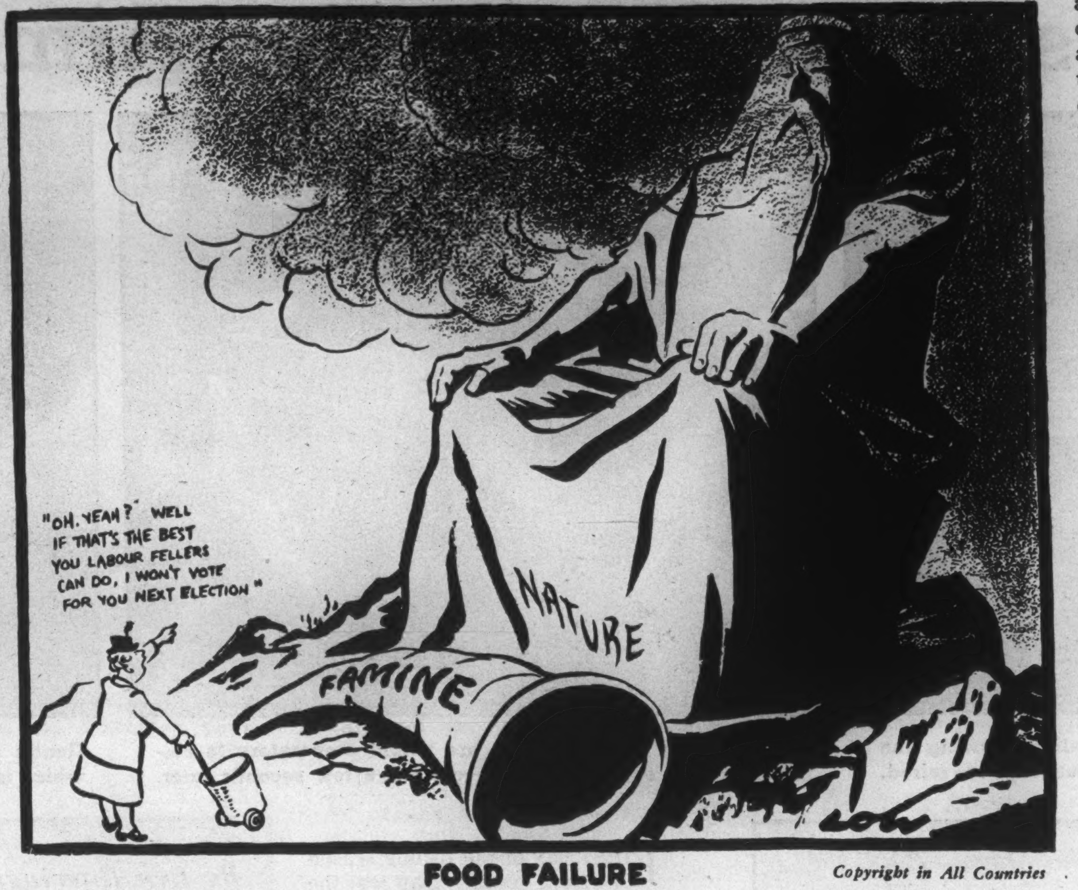
During this month, the Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation of Ontario has a campaign on for two million dollars with which to further its objectives. The scourge of cancer takes fourteen thousand lives every year in Canada. Anything that can assist in lessening this dreadful loss is deserving of support. It would appear that the Cancer Foundation will now have a promising field for research in the material reported by the Cancer Commission.

Friends of Liberty

THE one good thing that has resulted from the adoption of Star Chamber methods by the Government for dealing with the Gouzenko revelations is the demonstration that the House of Commons still contains a number of very able and very devoted defenders of liberty. That the most moving and impassioned among all their utterances was delivered by a former member of the very Government which passed P.C. 6444 is no mere coincidence; the departure of Mr. Power from the cabinet synchronized much too closely with the outbreak of authoritarianism to allow us to doubt that it was largely his presence that held it back. The rest of the pleading for liberty has been done by members of other parties. Mr. Smith of Calgary West was one of the earliest and most courageous. Mr. Diefenbaker has done excellent work. Mr. Bracken and Mr. Graydon have found time, among the many topics which they are compelled to discuss, to take a firm stand against the excesses of rule by order-in-council. But it remains to be seen how much appreciation the House as a whole will show of the importance of British liberty.

A Race Distinction

A CONSIDERABLE amount of uproar is being raised by a part of the daily press over the fact that British subjects who are not already Canadian citizens will, under the new Citizenship Bill and from the date of its passing, have to undergo practically the same process in order to become Canadian citizens as persons of any other nationality. The objection to this arrangement is usually expressed in language which makes some reference to "our kith and kin", and the writers obviously have in mind the inhabitants of the British Isles and their racial descendants and no other species of the King's subjects whatsoever.


"OH. YEAH?" WELL IF THAT'S THE BEST YOU LABOUR FELLERS CAN DO, I WON'T VOTE FOR YOU NEXT ELECTION"
NATURE
FAMINE
LOW

FOOD FAILURE

Copyright in All Countries

If it were not for this serious limitation we should be inclined to have some sympathy with the feelings of newspapers like the Toronto *Telegram* on this matter. But the inhabitants of India, and the Negro population of a large part of Africa, are just as much British subjects as the members of the Royal Family themselves. And we are perfectly certain that none of these newspapers, and none of the political parties which they more or less support, have any intention whatever of suggesting that natives of India and colored natives of Africa shall receive any special privileges in the Dominion of Canada, in spite of the fact that they are British subjects. In those parts of Canada where there is or conceivably might be a considerable number of such persons, they are expressly debarred by the local legislation from exercising the fundamental privilege of citizenship, that of the franchise, as well as certain other privileges relating to occupation. We know of no movement to put an end to this discrimination, and we suspect that it would be extended to other local jurisdictions if they were invaded by any large number of British subjects of this kind.

In these circumstances any special privilege accorded to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom would really be extended on purely racial grounds and to the exclusion of British subjects domiciled in other parts of the Empire, and these latter would actually be excluded not on account of their domicile but on account of their color. The proposed legislation is already objectionable in that it "deems" certain British subjects to be British subjects and fails to deem other British subjects to be so. If there are going to be privileges for British subjects in Canada we want them to extend, as they logically should, to all kinds of British subjects. If they are not going to have that extension (and we do not see the slightest ground for supposing that the Canadian people wish them to have it) we have no particular desire for the enlargement of the special privileges of British subjects who happen to be English or Scottish or Irish. For that matter, the Irish of Eire claim that they are not British subjects anyhow, which clears up the matter as far as they are concerned.

"Running Wild"

WE HAVE not space in these columns to deal with all of even the more outrageous of the invasions of personal liberty which are currently being performed by various Canadian governments, chiefly that of the Dominion; and in any event we note with satisfaction that the daily press is beginning to wake up to its duties in this regard. The Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, not usually allies in any matter, have joined in vehement protest about the terms of another secret order-in-council, P.C. 6577, which abolishes Habeas Corpus for any person "suspected", by any uniformed member of the Canadian armed forces, of being a deserter from the U.S. forces. We shall not enumerate the subsidiary atrocities contained in this piece of legislation by executive action, but the reader may note that the order was passed last October, long after the war had come to an end, and cannot therefore be justified on the ground of defence necessity.

The *Free Press* heads its editorial "Running Wild With Power", and that appears to us a perfectly accurate description of much of the executive action that has been taken under the War Measures Act since the fall of Japan.

Incidentally, no sooner had this matter been brought up in the House of Commons than the Government announced that the order in question had been cancelled, and the minister who made this announcement added that it had never been intended to apply to such cases as that which brought it under discussion—a case of a perfectly respectable Canadian citizen who was "suspected" of deserting the United States forces in 1918. It did not seem to occur to the minister that orders-in-council should not be drawn up so as to apply to cases that they are not intended to apply to.

Hampering Mr. Bracken

MR. BRACKEN and Mr. Macdonnell have embarked upon a much needed and well designed campaign to win support for the Progressive Conservative party in Quebec. They will not get much help from some of their supporters. The Toronto *Telegram* approves of Mr. Bracken's speech and mis-spells Mr. Macdonnell's name, but heads its article "Conservatives Launch Effort to Canadianize Quebec," which will do about as much to impede the movement in that province as Mr. Bracken can do to advance it.

There are times when we suspect that Conservatives in Ontario would really prefer not to be bothered with any appreciable number of Conservatives in Quebec. A party which starts out with the idea that Quebec needs Canadianizing is obviously going to have difficulty in attracting votes in that province, whose people are not disposed to admit that they are any less Canadian than the rest of us, and particularly resent any imputation that they are less Canadian because they speak French. The sort of thing represented by this headline is no doubt fun for the *Telegram*, but it is death for the party, and it is regrettable from the standpoint of the national interests, which would be much better served if the votes of French-speaking Canada were less highly concentrated towards one political party.

The Debate: An Easter Poem

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

A PERSIAN monarch—so the old books relate—
Amusement to himself and guests to bring,
Summoned one day his courtiers to debate
"The strongest thing."

The first the mystic power of wine declares,
How firm upon the victim its control,
How strongest men have known the enslaving snares
Of alcohol.

The next proclaims the might of womankind:
"Kings seem to hold a sceptre all their own;
How often, yet, a woman's hand we find
Behind the throne."

The third, a man of philosophic cast,
"'Tis truth," cries he, "endures when all things fail;
Falsehood and fraud victorious seem, at last
Truth must prevail."

The King pronounced the verdict, "This one has
The prize," and on his brow a chaplet set:
The palace echoed "Magna est veritas
Et praevalet!"*

TWO thousand years had passed. Another King,
More gracious, some alleviation sought
For all the bitter woe and suffering
Which war had wrought,

And charged his loyal henchmen to set forth
In full debate, whate'er his undertaking,
Each his own stewardship of work and worth
In nation making.

The Prime Minister
"I'm the Prime Minister, I make the law,
I lead the cohorts of democracy;
Without me freedom falls into the maw
Of tyranny."

The Minister of Justice
"Justice alone can build a state secure:
My sacred task it is to wield the rod
Of righteous judgment; Kings must bow before
The Law and God."

The Minister of Finance
"The state for all and all men for the state:
From neither rich nor poor seeking applause
I strive in just degree to regulate
Taxation laws."

A Farmer
"All wealth, your Majesty, from nature comes;
I fill the granary and plough the acre,
I bring the staff of life to happy homes—
The furrow breaker."

A Scientist
"The mysteries of science I command,
I spin the factory wheel, I span the river,
I scatter light and heat o'er all the land—
The power giver."

An Economist
"Some know no shortage, others beg a crust;
Here plenty reigns and there grim penury:
'Tis mine 'mong men and nations to adjust
Need and supply."

A Philosopher
"Truth is my aim in every phase of life,
Keeping each university and school,
Each seat of learning free from party strife,
Free from control."

The King
"I thank you, gentlemen, yet one boon more—
I crave the knowledge, ere your labors cease,
Which of you has the wooing voice to allure
The Dove of Peace;

Without whose advent there must surely come
On child and mother, workman and employer,
On kingly palace and on cottage home
War the destroyer?"

A Young Man
None answered. Then a young man's voice, "Alone
'Tis Christ can save us from each shoal and breaker:
'Tis He can make the warring nations one—
Christ, the Peacemaker:

'Tis He can stem the tides of fear and hate,
From pride and false ambition can deliver,
Can show the way that makes a nation great—
Christ, the Life-giver."

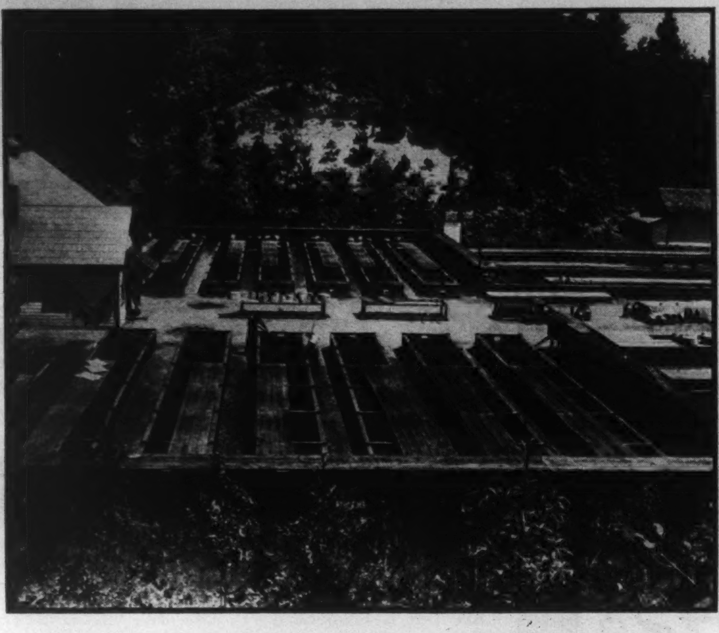
The King
"Thou hast the prize; and this my proclamation,
That all men worship Christ, our Help and Healer,
The Prince of Peace, the Saviour of the nation,
Christ, the Revealer.

Unless we build upon the Christ foundation—
God-love, kind hearts, pure homes and honest dealing—
What peace or happiness for any nation,
What health or healing?"

---

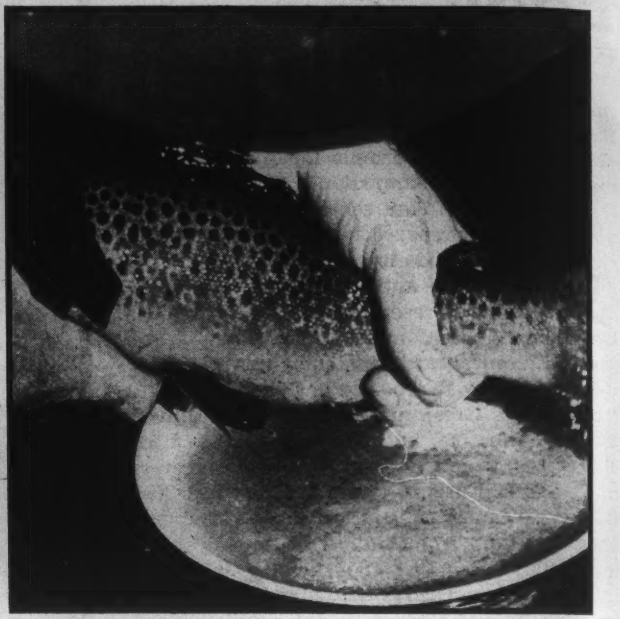
*There is no adequate authority for the frequent misquotation "praevalebit." The story comes from the fourth chapter of the First Book of Esdras in The Apocrypha, in the Vulgate version.

Fisherman's Luck! Hatcheries Aim to Better It



A section of an Ontario trout-rearing station showing the shaded troughs where the fingerlings and yearlings are raised.

Only healthy firm adult fish are netted preparatory to collecting their eggs. They are released a few seconds later.



Gentle pressure strips the parent fish of its roe, which is then mixed with the milt of the male fish.

Into these shallow trays go the fertilized eggs. Clean cold water flows over them continuously.

A nutritious diet of ground-up beef liver makes fighting fish of the young speckled trout.

By Lyn Harrington

FIRST day of the fishing season is New Year's Day to the angling fraternity. Out come the spoons, flies and fishing gear. Men who argued all winter as to the best bait hasten to try out their favorite fishing holes. In the pools and rushing streams, in the numberless lakes that dot our countryside, lurk the finny trophies that lure the fisherman.

Biological surveys and creel censuses are being studied year-round to better the fisherman's luck. By careful restocking of waters, the fisheries departments hope to answer the angler's prayer "for a fish so big that I, when telling of it afterwards, may never need to lie". If you don't get your quota, it won't be the fault of the authorities!

"Sure, they restocked this lake coupla times," you'll hear. "But them hatchery fish are too cagey." The angler growls, but his reel sings as he casts again. Then watch his tune change. "Oh boy," he exults, "would you look at this one! Why, if I caught a fish like that back home, they'd put my picture in the paper."

Such relaxation in natural surroundings of forest and stream was a favorite dream of the boys in barracks and on shipboard. To make those dreams come true is as much the reason for the expenditures in fish hatcheries all across Canada as to increase the stock of commercial fish in our great lakes.

But there's more to restocking a lake than merely dumping in a lot of fingerlings. Repeated plantings would be of little avail if the waters are unsuitable, too hot or too cold; if there's no cover for the small fry to dodge their enemies; no spawning grounds for the adult fish, or no food. Experiments have been tried out in several provinces in using fertilizer to encourage growth of plankton, the drifting mass of infinitesimal plant and animal life which the fish feed on. Bigger and fatter fish have been the result, where other conditions were favorable.

Hatchery business is a year-round affair. Spawning season, whether in spring or fall, starts off the process, when the parent fish are stripped of their roe and milt. Only healthy, firm adults, progenitors of fighting fish, are used. Natural methods of fertilization fall short of hatchery standards, in ratio of 3 per cent to 90 per cent. Hatchery eggs run no risk of being gobbled by predatory fish, left high and dry by changing water levels, or buried in the silt of a churned-up lake bottom.

Clean cold water runs in a continuous stream over the trays of fertile eggs, which develop in the course of weeks into slivers of tiny fish. In hatcheries where commercial fish are raised they grow only into small fry before being released. But rearing-stations see the process through generations, although the majority of fish are planted out while still not full-grown fish.

They are dipped out from their troughs of chilly water, their numbers estimated approximately. Off they go to lake and streams in tanks that travel by truck or railway to their destination. Sometimes that destination may be miles from the nearest railway. It's no easy matter to portage a can of fish with sufficient water up over the hills, but it must be done.

Lakes beloved of the fisherman yet off the beaten track may get their quota by airplane. The plane lands on the water—don't think the fish are tossed overboard. Temperature is important to the little fellows. The can is set in water to reach lake temperature, and the fingerlings are released in various parts of the lake, not all in one spot where a voracious trout might clean out the whole new colony.

Hatchery fish have other dangers as well. When you see the speckled beauties lying nose-up to the sluice gates, it's a sight to tempt the heart of any fisherman. But few are the humans who poach in these well-guarded waters. Predatory birds, such as ospreys, kingfishers and herons are liable to the extreme penalty for trespassing. Rats, mink and turtles also deplete the ranks somewhat.

For all that, hundreds of thousands of tiny fish go back into the fishing-holes. In spite of the larger number of fishermen who will cast a fly this year, there's every reason for the best of luck.

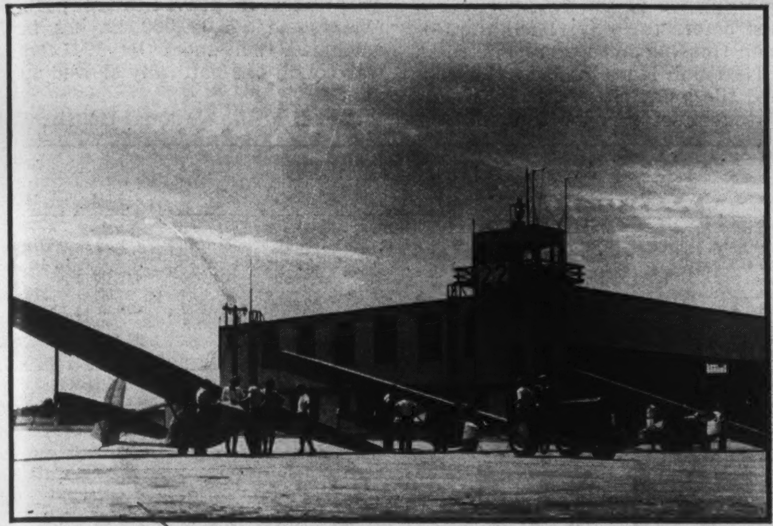
Photography by Richard Harrington

The trout know when it's feeding time. With a flutter of tails they announce that they're ready.

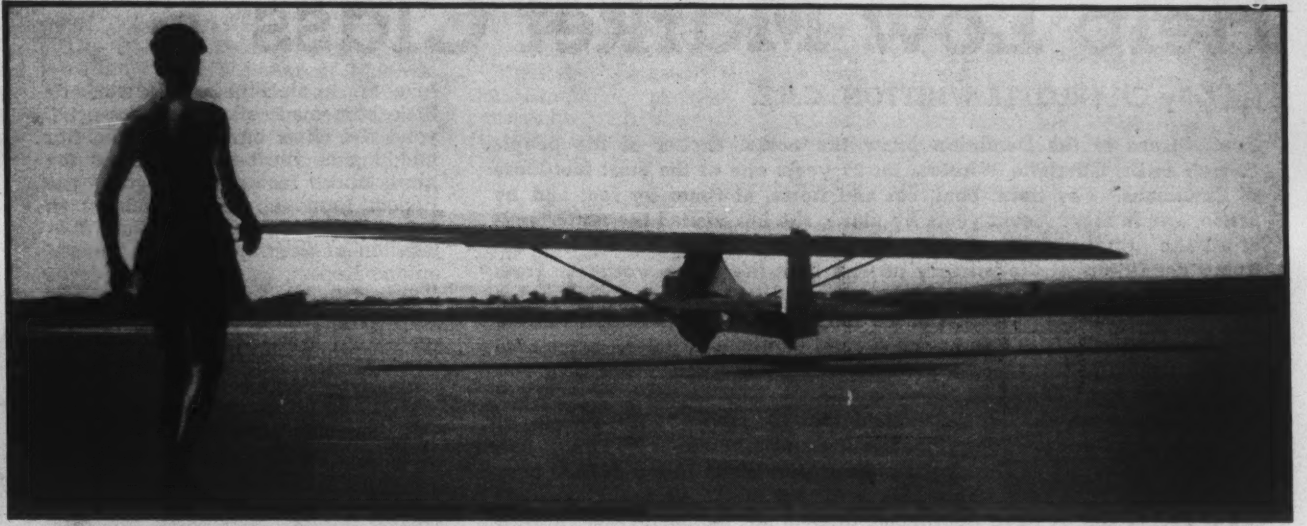
Tanks of the fingerlings go off by truck to restock lakes and streams for miles around. Sometimes these cans are portaged in over steep trails on men's backs. Some lakes may get their quota by airplane.

Small fry are not just dumped in when restocking a lake. Temperature is taken first, and the tank immersed in water to reach the same temperature. Nor are all fingerlings released in one spot.

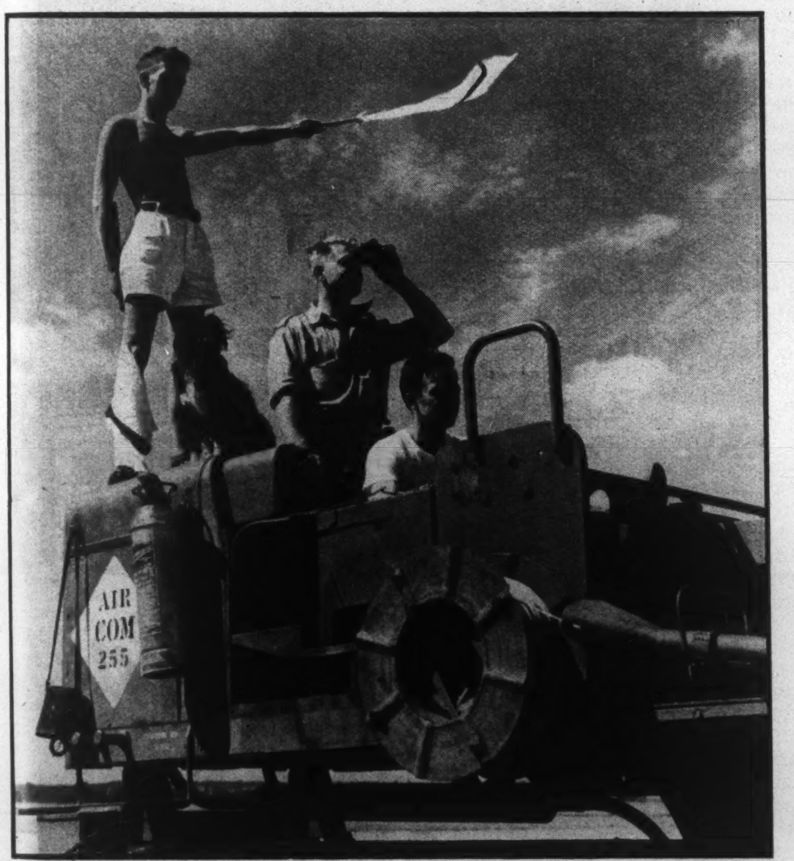
Air Minded Canadians Should Take to Gliding



Canada's first gliding school, sponsored by the Air Cadet League, was opened last summer at Carp, Ont. Here students make the final inspection before the gliders are towed to the launching point.



A glider comes into a smooth, graceful landing on the runways at Carp, near Ottawa, formerly used as an auxiliary landing field for R.C.A.F. aircraft from Uplands. Twenty-five men, representing nearly every province of the Dominion, qualified here last summer as instructors after a month's exhaustive training.



"Haul away" is the signal as a glider tow starts. When the operator throws the clutch in, the drum revolves, reeling up the tow cable and pulling the glider (which is hooked to the other end), forward.

By Jack Bordelay

EXCEPT for the low musical hum of the wind, on the waves of which your eager glider craft is borne, all is silent.

Far below, is the green and brown patchwork of mother earth. But that is another world. A world of noise and turmoil. You feel sorry for them down there. Up where you are, there are no twisting, crowded roads; no time-tables. The warm sun floods the landscape and oozes into your veins until your head reels with intoxication.

Glider pilots are all alike. They cannot help waxing poetic over their favorite sport. And if the plans of the Air Cadet League and the Soaring Association of Canada are fulfilled, the next few years will see thousands of Canadians all across the country joining the chorus to sing of the thrills and fascinations of silent, motorless—gliding flight.

The first step was taken last summer with the inauguration of a Glider Instructors' School at Carp, Ontario. Sponsored by the Air Cadet League and assisted technically by the Soaring Association, the school is to train instructors, construction supervisors and ground engineers for the Air Cadet Gliding Program.

Under the able leadership of Flight Lieutenant Don MacClement (Chief Instructor), about twenty-five men representing nearly every province in the Dominion, were trained and qualified as instructors. A few of the trainees were private members of the Soaring Association but most were candidates chosen by Provincial Committees of the Air Cadet League. They are now busily engaged in passing on their knowledge to keymen in the Cadet Squadrons of their respective provinces.

"Gliding," says Flight Lieutenant MacClement who founded one of the most successful gliding schools in England in 1934 and was Chief Instructor at an R.A.F. Gliding School, "is one of the safest of sports if taught properly. In seven years of training at Cambridge our only casualty was one sprained ankle."

This accident-free record may be attributed to the step-by-step training method which was evolved at Cambridge and is now being used at the Instructors' School. The method involves the use of a winch launch which when operated by the instructor gives him full control of the glider's forward movement in the initial stages of training.

The pupil is taught only one thing at a time. First, he is towed along the ground at less than flying speed to get the feel of the controls and to learn to keep his wings level. Until he has absolutely mastered each step, the pupil is not allowed to proceed.

As he progresses, he is allowed to leave the ground in short hops like a grasshopper. First just a couple of feet—then higher and higher, until at last he gets up to about 100 feet, the towing cable is dropped, and he glides down completely under his own control.

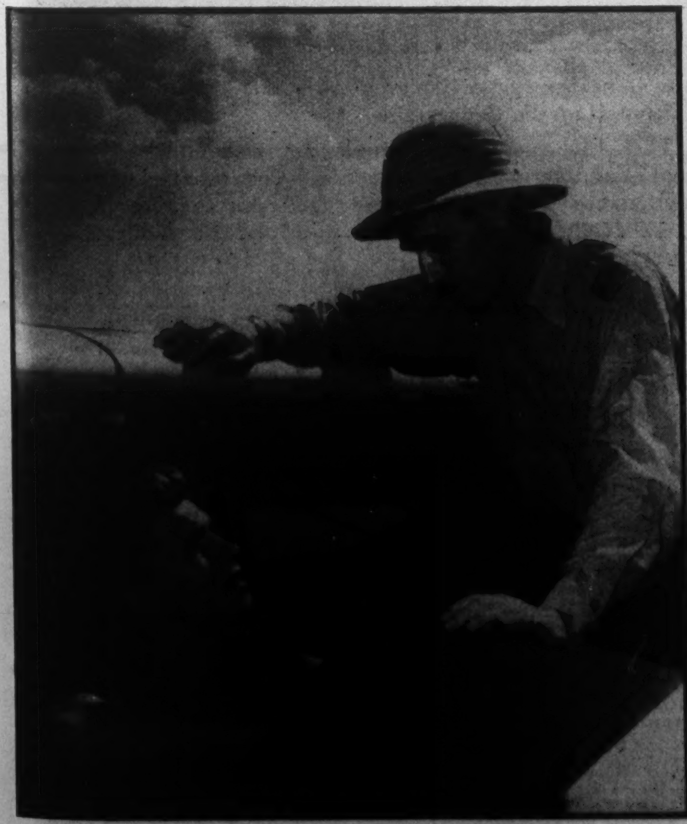
Most people are amazed to learn that the world's record cross-country soaring flight is 512 miles and the duration record is 56 hours, 36 minutes aloft. How is it that a glider, having no motor, can stay aloft so long and travel such long distances?

The answer lies in the presence in the air of vertical up-currents known as "thermals." These are caused by "hot spots" located on the terrain. A patch of sandy soil, a brightly colored roof, a factory, a heated pavement—will build up a mass or "bubble" of hot air above it. The "bubble" detaches itself and starts rising upwards at a rapid pace. It is a continuous process, creating a column of vertically rising air above the "hot spot."

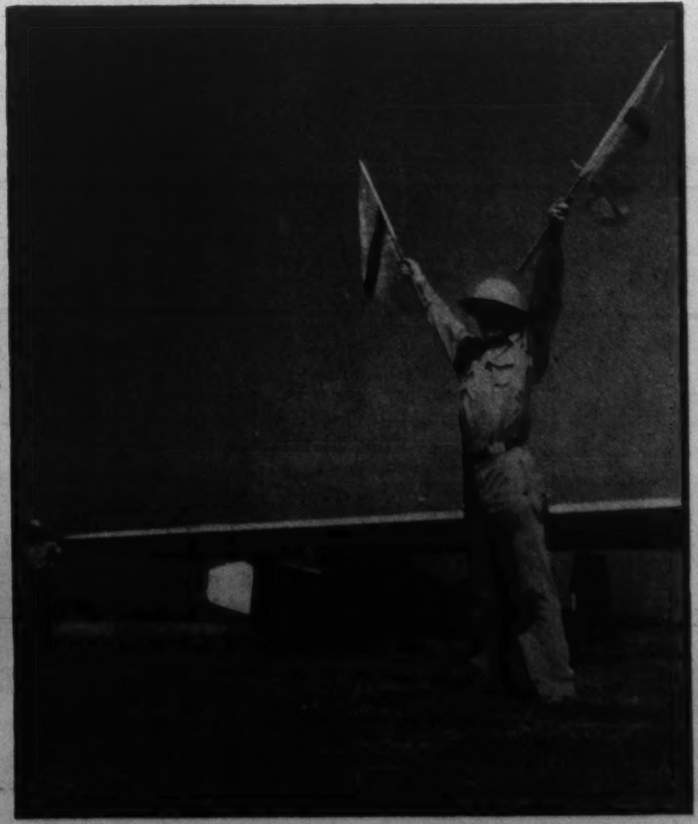
After the glider is launched in the air the pilot maintains flight by putting the glider into a long, gentle glide, and immediately begins to hunt about for a strong thermal current which will carry him up to a high altitude. Fluffy cumulous clouds often mark the head of these currents. Otherwise, the variometer tells the pilot when he has hit upon a strong up-current.

Having struck a thermal, the glider pilot exploits it to the full by circling round and round. Like a feather caught in a breeze, he will be carried upward even though the glider remains nosed downward in a glide. It is like walking down an "Up" escalator. Unless you walk very quickly, you will be carried up to the next floor, though walking down all the time.

Gliding is a game of skill. Every flight is an adventure. Sooner or later — it is almost inevitable — air-minded, adventuresome Canadians by the thousands will take advantage of the wonderful opportunities our varied terrain offers for gliding.



F/L Vernon Pope gives a few last-minute instructions to Henry Zitko, who came from Vancouver to take the course.



Ready to take off. One man holds the wings level while another flags the winch operator that its O.K. to "haul away".

J. B. Taylor, Victoria, B.C., pilots a glider over the towing winch. The machine has just been released from the tow rope.

National Housing Act Must Help Low Market Class

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

Few citizens of the Dominion know the actual shelter of the people as well as Dr. Charlotte Whitton, for 25 years one of the most foot-loose of Canadians. By train, boat, car and horse, at times by foot and by canoe, and in more recent years by plane, she has visited the hinterlands of all the provinces, on community study or personal inquiry into the living conditions of the primary no less than the urban workers. From 1926 to the outbreak of war she made several visits to Europe, as a member of the Social Questions Section of the League of Nations, saw the welfare and housing projects of Britain and several continental states. Since 1940 she has visited and spoken in probably more U.S. communities than any other visitor from Canada.

She is well equipped for the examination she makes in this article, of what she calls Canada's "desultory" policy and program in Housing. She suggests that, sound as the owner-builder provisions in our N.H.A. may be, our whole policy rests on a fallacy in that the "lowest market third" of our people simply have not income to meet an "economic rent" giving any return on cost.

This article deals with Canadian experience. A subsequent one will examine the United States "F.P.H.A.", under which public funds are utilized in direct low-rental subsidy.

"ANOTHER cause of unrest . . . at practically every place we visited was the scarcity of houses and the poor quality of some of those which did exist . . . The existing conditions for the worker are affected not only by the absence of sufficient housing accommodation but also by the inadequacy of those that are in existence. Poor sanitary conditions and insufficient rooms are the chief complaints. The high prices of building land and of building material have made it impossible for the worker to provide himself with a home, and some means should be adopted, with as little delay as possible, to remedy this defect."

No, indeed, that is not an extract from some peripatetic Canadian today; it is Mr. Justice Mathers, writing in 1919, after the people's despair had broken in the bitterness of the Winnipeg general strike and a dozen other eruptions. He was reporting as chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations and his remarks were deemed so applicable as to be quoted by Dr. C. A. Curtis in the excellent report to the Dominion Government on Housing and Town Planning for which he was so largely responsible in 1943-44. Both reports are almost as good as new. They ought to be for no one seems to have used either to any noticeable degree. And, through the twenty years since the first report, and the twenty months since the last were filed, conditions have only "got more so."

Four Categories

No one can travel Canada and not realize that, from crowded city to hideous hinterland hovels, the cramming of human beings into inadequate or squalid shelter is feeding a seething ferment which can foam in dangerous overflow with the interjection of the least untoward element.

The Curtis Report, on the basis of the 1941 census, grouped the 2,635,000 dwelling units of the Canadian people into 4 categories. These were: (1) our 12 metropolitan census areas (i.e. Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria) and the other major urban areas of the Dominion; (2) our towns and smaller organized municipalities; (3) our purely rural and farm areas, and (4) that peculiar hybrid, the rural-non-farm area, which varies from the millionaire's de luxe home and the urban worker's little homemade shack, set down beyond the city's environs, to the hut huddling on the barren rocks of the hinterland. In every category, the Report found a serious back-log in actual lack of housing units and dilapidation of existing facilities. Based on the Report, the housing needs of Canada (as measurable in the comparatively lesser pressures of five years ago) are revealed (taking *only one-half* of the back-log) in the accompanying table.

This faced Canada with an immediate housing challenge at war's close of 175,000 housing units short—160,000 of them in cities and towns, 4,000 in farm and 11,000 in rural-non-farm areas. It posed a building program over the decade of 525,000 additional units—375,000 urban, 90,000 farm and 60,000 in the non-farm areas of rural districts or in the hinterlands. A housing shortage of 700,000 units to be overtaken within a decade! The prospect was arresting when the Committee reported.

Statistics of actual housing units erected in 1945-6 conflict too seriously for a layman to venture where official returns seem not to agree. But when Mr. Ilsley advises the Commons (October, 1945) that 40 per cent of the Service personnel are seeking separate family dwelling units, the figure of 175,000 housing accommodations required for this year would appear to stand at that or a higher water mark, twelve months after VE-Day.

Desultory Policies, 1913-38

Such conditions are the almost inevitable sequelae of our desultory housing policies for nearly two generations. Pre-war (1913) permissive legislation in Ontario had resulted in one semi-public housing enterprise in Toronto. The post-war crisis in shelter led the Dominion Parliament to utilize the War Measures Act (1919-20) for housing loans to the provinces for re-allocation to their municipalities. The advance was $25 million, repayable at 5 per cent over a 25 year period. Just over 6,000 houses were erected in some 175 municipalities across the Dominion. But there was little or no substantial planning. The kernel of the scheme was low-cost ownership or rental. The comparatively slight return on investment, the costs and inefficiency of the schemes, along with the "hot money" of the twenties, served to create a lull in any public responsibility in housing which extended halfway through the depression decade. The grave lag in building and the drab deterioration of existing facilities in ten years led to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee in 1935, from whose deliberations, in part, the Dominion Housing Act (1935) emerged.

It was predicated again simply on public credit underwriting a lower rate of interest for private enterprise in the owner's or proprietor's erection of low rental dwellings. Lending institutions—loan and trust companies and, in theory, municipalities or their delegated agency—were the cog in the scheme. From them the prospective home builder could obtain a loan of 80 per cent of the value of the land and projected building, repayable, interest at 5 per cent and principal in a maximum of 240 monthly instalments — that is, over 20 years. The Dominion in turn advanced 60 per cent of the cost to an approved lending institution at 3 per cent.

All the scheme really offered the builder of moderate means was a smaller initial equity and perhaps lower interest rates. The Act was not extensively used, fewer than 3,000 units being erected in the next two years.

The Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act of 1937 proved more popular. By it, the government guaranteed 15 per cent of maximum individual loans of $2,000 from banks, etc., for 5 year periods at a discount rate of 3½ per cent, which really, with principal repayments, came nearer 6 per cent. But no collateral or documentary endorsement was required. The measure was used largely to convert larger houses into multiple units and $50 million had been advanced when, in 1940, war caused the discontinuance of the scheme.

Just before the war (1938) the Dominion Housing Act was reenacted as the National Housing Act. It continued the principle of the 1935 statute, and Part I reduced equity on homes under $2,500 to 10 per cent and guaranteed loans of up to $4,000 in the less populous areas, in which the lending agencies had been disinclined to risk advances under the 1935 Act. This measure proved more practicable, some $75,000,000 having been advanced thereunder by 1941 when war conditions naturally slowed operations.

Part II of the National Housing Act

HOUSING NEEDS

			BACK-LOG			1945 — 1955	
Type of Community	Units Now	Popn. (Millions)	Bldg. Lag	Slums & Obsol.	Over-crowd.	Back-Log	Accum. annual in 10 yrs.
Metropolitan and Urban	972,000	4,275,000	50,000	125,000	55,000	115,000 6,000	375,000
Non-incor. Towns, etc.	560,000	2,375,000	8,000	50,000	20,000	39,000	
Farms	728,000	3,275,000	....	100,000	25,000	4,000	90,000
Rural-Non-Farm	376,000	1,575,000		—not allocated— 23,000		11,000	60,000
	2,636,000	11,500,000	....	....	....	175,000	525,000

IF YOUR CHILDREN HAVEN'T FINISHED SCHOOL . . .

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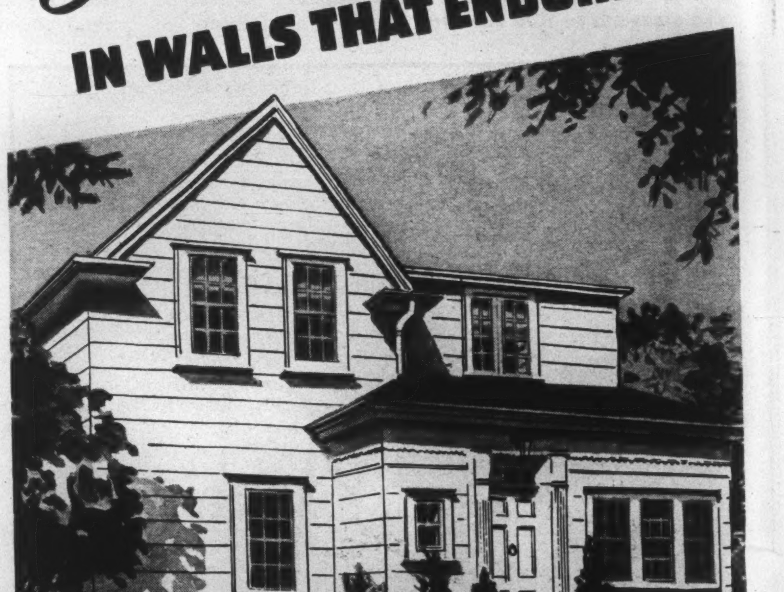

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marked the initiation in Canada of the "low-rental" housing loans, not, however, on the basis of public subsidy or a social utility but under what has come to be known as the "limited dividend" agency. This agency could be an approved lending institution or a municipality. In the former case, the Dominion would advance up to 80 per cent of the cost of the project at 1¾ per cent interest; in the latter 90 per cent of the cost at 2 per cent. Two stipulations were attached. The municipality, if the agency, must limit taxation to 1 per cent of the value of the project and forego all taxation if the limited-dividend corporation could not meet its payments to the Dominion. Morover, any municipal obligations under the Act had to be guaranteed as to principal and interest by the province concerned. This tended to involve the provinces in a sort of "heads you win, tails I lose" arrangement, coming in as guarantors on a scheme to which Dominion and the municipality were the contracting parties. Four of the provinces stayed out, including Ontario. There was no integrated leadership to get the scheme really going and in 1940, when this Part (II) expired, not a dollar had been sought thereunder.

Nor was Part III of the Act used to any extent, partly because it had not been cleared, either, with the provinces. It was projected to encourage the owner-builder by a proviso through which, if the municipality put up the lot at $50, the Dominion would carry full taxes on a house up to $4000 the first year, 50% the second and 25% the third and last year of such aid.

National Housing Act, 1944

In August, 1944, the National Housing Act was entirely recast as a pre-election and post-war measure. This comprehensive statute followed the orthodoxy of all its predecessors —it was designed not to provide public housing but to place public credit behind private housing—for owner-occupancy or for rental—in the moderate and low cost ranges. It, with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act (October, 1945), comprises the Dominion's present Housing provisions (with, of course, the Veterans' Land Act).

The National Housing Act has 6 sections: V—providing for a measure of research and community planning; VI—covering general procedures, etc. The other four deal with the following: I—erection of houses by owner-occupiers; II—low-rental and slum clearance projects; III—rural, farm and frontier housing; IV—housing alteration or repair.

Part I (owner-occupiers) simply continued the N.H.A. of 1936 but extended the lending institutions to include trustees of various funds, building societies, credit units, "co-ops", etc. The loan terms were modified to a minimum of 50 per cent—(joint government and lending agency)—and a maximum of 95 per cent of the first $2000 of the lending value of the proposed house, the balance on a sliding scale. Owner's interest was fixed at 4½ per cent, the government charging 3 per cent on 25 per cent of the loan, the lending institution 5 per cent for its share and services. The loan may vary to a maximum of 20 or of 30 years. The Dominion appropriation for Part I is $100 millions, thus contemplating $300 millions from lending institutions.

Part II of the Act visualized four types of low-cost rentals: (1) ordinary or commercial rental projects; (2) limited-dividend companies; (3) authorization of certain financial institutions to invest in and operate low-cost rental projects; (4) aid in slum clearance, etc.

Limited Dividends

The first section of II practically extends to individual proprietor-builders terms similar to owner-occupiers, but the loan maximum is fixed at 80 per cent. The second section extends loans to limited-dividend corporations if they provide at least 10 per cent of the equity, limit dividends to 5 per cent and meet certain administrative provisions. The need of the project must satisfy the Minister as must the community zoning, etc. The Dominion loan may run to 90 per cent, carrying interest at 3 per cent, "for the useful life of the project" not to exceed 50 years. The first mortgage vests in the Crown. There is provision for contributions from any province, municipality, private body or citizen to any such limited-dividend corporation towards a "rent reduction fund", to be used only for reducing the "economic" rent on the investment to what the tenant may be able to pay. Surplus earnings, conditions of sale, etc. are fixed by contract with the Minister. No capital profits may accrue to any limited-dividend corporation.

The third section of Part II authorizes life insurance companies to invest up to 5 per cent of their assets in Canada in the land and erection of low or moderate-cost rental projects, including retail stores, shops, offices, etc., "as the company may deem proper and suitable for the convience of the tenants", but excluding hotels. The corporations may also manage such projects. Each such project must comply with certain Dominion stipulations, including the maintenance of a reserve of annual net earnings over 6 per cent. The Minister in turn may guarantee a net return in any year after the completion of the project of 2½ per cent of its cost during the maximum period of operation (50 years). Under these two sections the Dominion appropriated $50 millions.

Slum Clearance

The fourth—the slum clearance—section of II empowers the government to make direct grants for this purpose up to $20 millions. Any grant is subject to the municipality having a master community plan, to sale of the cleared area to a limited-dividend or life insurance corporation for a low-cost or moderate rental project thereon, and thirdly, when cleared providing the municipality's acquisition and clearing of the land. The Dominion will then make a grant of 50 per cent of the net cost to the municipality of the land purchase and clearance (that is, what it 'loses' upon its resale when cleared), providing the municipality or the latter and the province concerned meet the other 50 per cent.

Part IV of the statute proper made the first definite appropriation for rural housing. It provides for a $20 service payment and travelling expenses for the representatives of lending institutions on each rural loan, for consolidation of the farmer's mortgages on his property, and then Dominion loan participation in owner-builder units similar to that in urban housing under I, out of which vote any such rural loans will be provided. This part of the Act also provides for government aid in experimental manufacture of housing equipment, etc. for rural housing. The vote here is $5 millions.

Part IV practically reenacted the old Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act but the new interest rate will not exceed 5 per cent as against 6.02 per cent under the previous statute. Here $100 millions has been provided for urban homes, the rural coming under the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

The N.H.A., 1944, placed administration in the Minister of Finance. The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act creates this Crown agency, with $25 millions capital, to act for the Minister and to handle discount facilities for the lending institutions under the Act. It will operate under a board of ten, 5 directors from the 5 regions of Canada, its own 2 senior executive officers and representatives from the Bank of Canada, the Department of Finance and the Ministry of Reconstruction. The C.M.H.C., however, will not act for the Minister in slum clearance projects; it may investigate the project but the negotiations will rest directly between the Minister and the municipality.

Thus, Canada's Housing story, to date, has been one of rather erratic progress. This has been due in part, of course, to the persistent 'dual paternity' allegations of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction but, in larger share, to a concept of the provision of shelter in terms of financial rather than social policy. Only once has the Dominion blemished its record of public credit behind housing but public housing—never. This was in Wartime Housing, Ltd., when it actually built and managed housing in 70 communities, any local committees being purely advisory. This was under the War Measures Act and the activity must lapse with such legislation unless the B.N.A.A. be amended or the provinces pass enabling legislation.

Otherwise, for nearly 40 years now, the Dominion position has been consistent with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ilsley's succinct statement (Hansard October 25, 1945). "Under the National Housing Act the government is in business: principally in the business of lending money on long term for the construction of houses. . . . . . The government does not in general believe that public building with Dominion ownership represents a sound approach in a country of divided jurisdiction in which provincial and civil rights are the unquestioned field of the provinces under peacetime conditions."

Basic Responsibility

But there is much more than jurisdictional principles involved; there is the basic question of the responsibility of government, in its entirety, at all levels of authority for the very hearthstone of the nation—the shelter and homes of its people. When, in 1937, the United States was driven reluctantly to actual aid in low-rental payments the Housing Act declared it "to be the policy of the United States to promote the general welfare of the Nation by employing its funds and credit . . . to remedy the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for families of low income . . . that are injurious to the health, safety and morals of the citizens of the Nation."

The housing problem of any state is the assurance of shelter for all "three thirds of the population". These are (1) the "high market" third who can provide for their dwellings by construction or rental; (2) the "middle market" who can erect or rent their accommodation if interest rates be kept moderate for the builder, whether owner or proprietor; and (3) the "low market third" who just can't meet an "economic" rent out of their income except at serious disproportionate skimping of some other need, generally fuel, food and health. The Curtis Committee estimated that in our 12 metropolitan centres the low market third took in practically all tenant groups earning under $1200 per year, of whom half earned between $500 and $1,000 per annum, and a fifth had less than $500 a year.

Under such circumstances, has Canada's "lowest third" what it really takes to pay the rent or its equivalent in ownership instalment payments under any of our present housing schemes?

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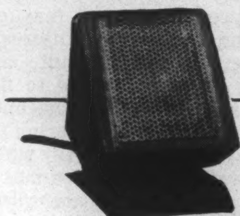
North American Life announces the appointment of George Ryrie as Actuary of the Company following his return after five years service with the R.C.A.F. in which he held the rank of Wing Commander. Mr. Ryrie was formerly Assistant Actuary. He succeeds Arthur F. Hall, A.I.A., F.A.S., Actuary since 1931, who has retired after having been with the Company over 47 years.



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OTTAWA LETTER

Obsolete Federalism Is Core of Dominion-Provincial Problem

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

DURING the war, it became customary to look to the government at Ottawa for leadership, direction and regulation in almost every phase of activity. The special constitutional authority which gave the Dominion Government a free hand in attempting to provide such services is ebbing away every month, and the anomaly is that there is widespread expectation that Ottawa can continue to provide within a federation the same kind of decisive leadership in peace as it did under a unitary state in war. The blunt fact is that the powers which the constitution gives Ottawa in peacetime are by no means adequate to discharge the obligations which are now generally expected of it, and a rude awakening to this fact is on the way.

One solution would be for the provinces to give—or lend—to the Dominion Government those authorities which it needs in order to satisfy general public expectation. This is probably a political pipe-dream. But the other alternative is going to be highly unpalatable. The people of Canada are going to ask Ottawa to carry out certain reforms and are going to be met with the observation that they are not within the competence of the Dominion Government. A transfer of the request to the provincial capital concerned may bring the response in turn that the province lacks the necessary funds, or that such a reform can be effected only on a national basis. Either way, the road is blocked.

These are not theoretical or distant prospects. They are already happening. Consider the following sentences from the Memorandum submitted to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Congress of Labor earlier this month: "During the war, it was possible to obtain a certain measure of uniformity in Labor relations and wage-standards, but with the abandonment of wartime legislation, it is apparent that the Government is prepared to leave these matters entirely to the provincial governments. As a national organization, representing Canadian workers in every province, the Congress emphasizes the necessity of obtaining a National Labor Code, by agreement with the provinces or by an amendment to the British North America Act, as was done in the matter of unemployment insurance."

Atmosphere of Frustration

This paragraph highlights the dilemma of the senior government in any federation. If the Dominion Government contents itself with quoting the British North America Act and the relevant decisions of the Privy Council, and shows that labor regulation, except in certain limited national spheres, is exclusively a matter for provincial legislation, it is attacked for failing in its duty. It is accused of "passing the buck" to the provinces. If requests to Ottawa for reform repeatedly meet with this constitutional barrier, as they did with increasing frequency before the war, a dangerous atmosphere of frustration is built up. Reformers do not know where to turn for redress or improvement, and may end up in a blind rage which injures everybody. There is nothing quite so exasperating as to be unable to find the seat of an evil, to find someone who is responsible, and to bring pressure to bear on the party who possesses power to rectify the matter. Paralysis and deadlock, according to Bacon, are more conducive to revolution even than oppression.

It is easy enough for the Canadian Congress of Labor to say that the Ottawa government is apparently "prepared to leave these matters entirely to the provincial governments." There are a good many other powers which, if the Ottawa government is to discharge the obligations toward the returned men and women, the workers, the primary producers and all, it may wish it had, but the British North America Act, as written in 1867 and as interpreted subsequently, appears to give these powers to the provinces. And attempts to obtain agreements under which these powers will be permanently or temporarily transferred to Ottawa are not readily obtained. The Dominion and the nine provinces have been discussing since last August a three-year trial of what seems to the Dominion authorities a minimum transfer of fiscal powers to the Dominion for postwar activities, and there is still no assurance that the Conference will succeed. Does anyone suppose that an agreement under which the provinces would transfer to the Dominion powers to enforce an adequate National Labor Code would be any less difficult to obtain? Every move toward strengthening the Canadian federation at the centre arouses loud outcries of menacing centralization or the encroaching tyranny of a totalitarian state.

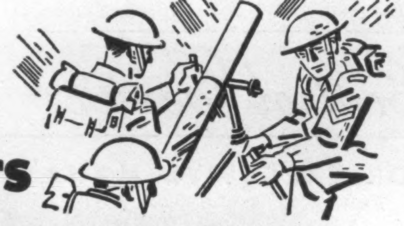
First Major Postwar Test

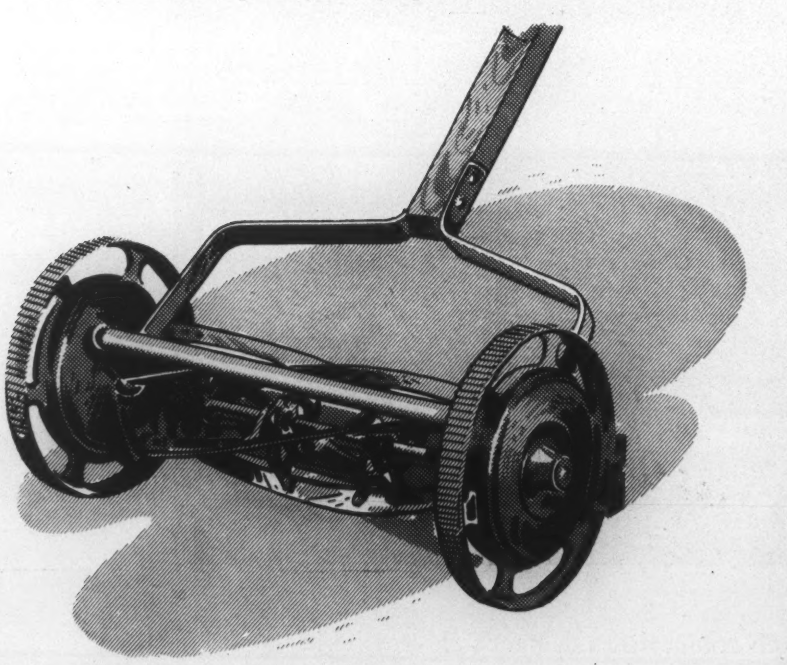
The fact is that we are rapidly nearing the first major postwar test without having so far made a move toward a reallocation of the powers and functions of governments such as will be necessary if the problems of the next few years are to be efficiently met. If agreement is reached this coming week on financial and taxation matters, that will be a good start, but it will far from exhaust the need for rearrangements between Dominion and provinces. And if the Dominion-Provincial Conference adjourns without anything accomplished, the future of our domestic problems will be disturbing indeed. Circumstances have given us, by sheer chance as much as by good management, a period of two or three years of full employment while the world's major food and raw material needs are supplied. Then, if we have not meanwhile made major adjustments in our constitutional and financial set-up, we shall be back where we were in the thirties, with a great heap of new burdens arising out of the war upon our shoulders.

Many new developments of recent years have loaded upon the central government responsibilities which would have been quite incredible to an earlier generation, but the constitution has not evolved in keeping with the change. We are, in fact, attempting with an obsolete federalism to operate an integrated national economy in a "social service" age. It needs no great knowledge of political science to know that it can't be done. Either we shall have to bring our federal state into line with current realities, or go back to a simpler form of society in which much less in the way of demands is made on governments. And is the latter feasible? Is it not like trying to put Humpty Dumpty back again?

If central governments cannot obtain by agreement a clarification of powers which will enable them to make an effort, at least, to fulfill the requests of the Canadian people, they can either throw up their hands and tell the electorate that the constitution stands in the way; or they can try to use their fiscal authority to coerce the provincial governments into submission. The latter would unquestionably give rise to grave friction and conflict, and might in time tear the union asunder. The choice, in the absence of an agreement, is an extremely unpleasant one: revolution arising from impotence and frustration—or civil war arising out of bold decisive action on the part of the national government.

Those who think that nothing more than duplicate income tax forms is involved in next week's meeting of the premiers with the Dominion Government might refresh their minds on the close call we had during the depression of the thirties, when, to use the words of John Bracken at the 1941 conference, "the transcontinental economy was on the verge of disintegration." If we go into another period of unemployment with the old-model constitutional and fiscal relationships, we shall be asking for trouble with our eyes open.





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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's First Year Bedevilled By Many Congressional Delays

By JAY MILLER

Washington. D. C.

HARRY Truman probably went through the most soul-searching seven days of his lifetime last week when the news and radio commentators and editorial writers explored his first year's occupancy of the White House. The occasion was the anniversary of the death of the late President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, April 12, 1945.

It seemed the only person who had not undertaken to analyze the President's first 12 months in office was Mr. Truman himself. He had an invitation from one reporter to do so, but declined, with that familiar smile, adding that lots of others had done just that. There are those who say that President Truman came through the week with little more than his famous grin.

Some of the pundits who have done their share of this past week's appraising point out that it is four months since the President took to the radio microphone to ask for enactment of his 21-point reconversion program. And still meandering in and out of Congressional committees are such measures as expanded unemployment compensation coverage at higher rates, national health insurance, universal military training, and other reconversion legislation.

Personally Opposed

Whatever the reason for Congressional delay on his legislation, the President came through with a clean bill of health as a man. There were no critics who could say that the President had been embittered by criticism—and there was plenty of it. He had not faltered in his loyalty to his friends. And he had stuck to his political philosophy.

He is still determined to carry through the economic and social welfare program launched by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Some Roosevelt followers charge that he has not been as insistent as he might in obtaining passage of Roosevelt measures. He has been under fire from labor on this score. He has also been accused by the Southern Democrats and some Republicans of following the C.I.O.-Political Action Committee. But there have been indications that Sidney Hillman's P.A.C. feels that the President has not been sufficiently responsive to it.

The President has been bedevilled on every side, while the legislation which he feels will solve reconversion ills is pigeon-holed in Congress. He has faced a conflicting clamor for higher wages and higher prices, for more security, lower taxes, fewer controls, continued controls. He has been asked to demobilize the armed forces rapidly, then was accused of having depleted the armed forces to the point where national security has been endangered.

The President is acutely aware of the gravity of this disturbed state of affairs, when the United States is trying to give its support to the United Nations organization as a permanent, continuing force for world justice and peace.

At a time when the nation needs strength to back up its international obligation, Mr. Truman is confronted with strong resistance to continuing the draft or adoption of universal military training. Parents object to having their sons taken into service for just one year. Congressmen, sensitive to election-year trends, are guarding these parental votes jealously.

The President did not hog the whole spotlight last week. The many friends of the late President did him honor, in the written word and at ceremonies in Washington and at Hyde Park. Likewise, the bitter enemies of F.D.R., newspaper columnists who still attack him with unabated fury, had another feast day.

This wide divergence of loyalties indicates that Americans have not yet decided on the historical measure of Mr. Roosevelt. His friends say that he will not be properly appreciated for 25 or 50 years. Yet, still ever loyal to the "Chief" is Harry Truman.

Election Year

Perhaps many of Mr. Truman's problems are attributable to the fact that this is election year for many Congressmen. Voters will fill 35 Senate seats. North Dakota will elect a Senator on June 25, another Senator will be chosen in Maine on September 3, and the remaining 33 will be elected on November 5.

The 35 seats are now held by 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans, and one Progressive. The present lineup in the Senate is now 56 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and one Progressive.

Out of the 435 House seats at stake, three are to be decided in Maine on September 9. Out of this number 239 are now held by Democrats, 191 by Republicans, one by American-Labor, one Progressive. Three Democratic seats are also vacant.

Further adding to the political activity will be 34 state election of governors. Of these, 18 are Republicans and 16 are Democrats.

The 1946 primary and election calendar is reported to be almost complete. Many interesting contests are predicted. The earliest tests of postwar voting sentiment will be held in Pennsylvania on May 21 when two House seats are to be filled. There will be a Senatorial contest in North Dakota on June 25. Primary balloting started last week in Illinois and will continue through various states through September 10. The general election is to be held on November 5.

The two Pennsylvania House contests on May 21 will give Republicans a chance to prove their claims they can invade Democratic districts. The Republicans need at least 27 more seats to gain control of the House and G. O. P. leaders claim they can gain between 30 and 45 this year.

Party Leaders Active

Party leaders are already fighting the election. Republican National Chairman Reece has asked Democratic National Chairman Bob Hannegan this question: "When will the Administration begin telling the truth to the American people about how their Government is operated?"

Mr. Reece, Tennessee Republican, recently named G. O. P. chief, has enumerated his party's stand on major issues in response to a challenge issued to him on April 1 by Mr. Hannegan to give "a long overdue clarification of your party's policies on vital questions."

President Truman has already entered the campaign with his Jackson Day dinner address. He informed the press beforehand that it was to be a political speech. So it was, but it lacked political dynamite and the president did not give it a dynamic delivery.

Republicans have taken heart from the difficulties confronting Mr. Truman and his Administration. While the Republican Old Guard has snubbed former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, he is making a determined bid for party acceptance. Most recent party development, and one that was unexpected, was the switch to Senator Vandenberg by former Wendell Willkie backers. Vandenberg reviled Willkie, who defeated him for the 1940 Presidential nomination. But Willkie supporters gave their man a good run for the presidency, and could help Vandenberg, who has gained stature by his U. N. service.

Obviously, in this election year, Mr. Truman is going to have electioneering problems to add to the itch in the political hairshirt that has been tormenting him.

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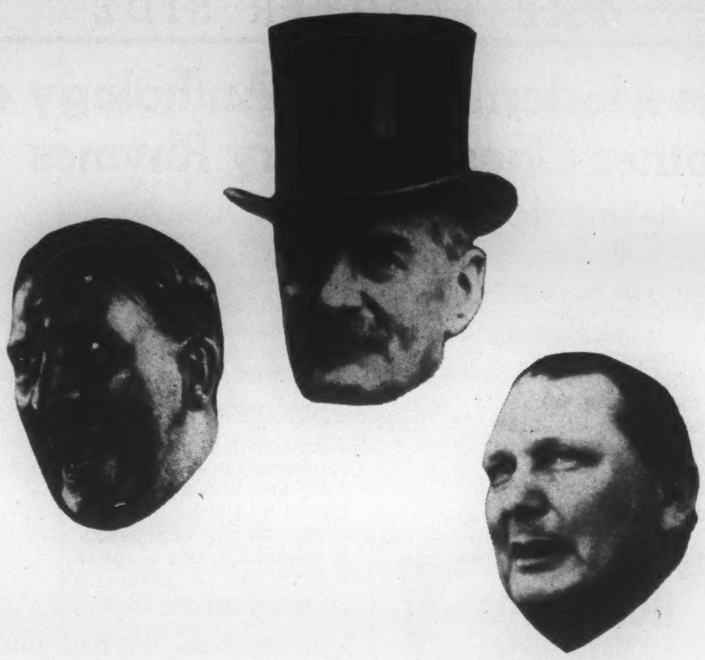

"The Last Attempt"

The historic events which occurred between National Socialism's rise to power in Germany in 1933 and its fall in 1945 can now be judged in the light of the revelations and experiences of recent years.

As late as in the autumn of 1939, nearly everybody wanted to try to prevent a world war with all its disastrous consequences. In his speech to the House of Commons on October 12, 1939, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain referred to all the attempts which had been made by President Roosevelt, the Pope, and various other rulers to avert war.

By a quirk of fate, Birger Dahlerus, a prominent Swedish business man, acted as a go-between for the British and German leaders. As a result he was enabled to be present at some of the important negotiations which preceded the declaration of war. It was he who, in 1939, arranged meetings between important Nazi leaders and English political figures and industrialists to try to bring about an understanding between the two nations before it was too late.

What transpired at these meetings has been recorded by Birger Dahlerus in his book "The Last Attempt". Lord Halifax recently publicly confirmed the part Dahlerus played in these last frenzied endeavors to avoid World War II. Dahlerus was also called to testify at Goering's trial in Neurnberg last month.

Alert to the importance of these revelations and the intense public interest they would arouse, The Standard arranged to publish the Dahlerus notes. They appeared in three instalments in The Standard in the March 30th, April 6th, and April 13th issues—the first time they had been published anywhere in English.

We cite this example of editorial alertness as further evidence of why The Standard is so eagerly bought and read throughout Canada, and why it ranks so high in the opinion and budgets of so many prominent advertisers.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Modern Child's Anthology of Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN
There was an old woman who lived in a shoe;
She had so many children she didn't know what to do.
For the rest of her story consult the reports
On Housing, the Birth-rate and Juvenile Courts.

INFLATION
Hey-diddle-diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The prices jumped something outrageous.
The retailers laughed to see the fun,
And the high cost of living ran away with the increase in wages.

SING A SONG OF COCKTAILS
Sing a song of cocktails —
A pocketful of rye,
Two and twenty clauses
Baked into a pie.
When the pie was opened,
It brought a rude surprise.
Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before the Dries?

WITHDRAWAL IN THE BRONX
Oh, where and oh, where is Gromyko today?
Mr. Gromyko refuses to say.
Will he return when the Council has voted?
Mr. Gromyko declines to be quoted.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD
Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog his new diet.
But her dog simply hated his food de-hydrated
And couldn't be tempted to try it.

She went to the Butcher to get him some meat,
Explaining her dog was old-fashioned,
But the Butcher declined to give doggy a treat,
For even dog-meat was rationed.

She went to the market to buy him some steak,
But soon Mother Hubbard came back;
For steak, whole or ground, was two dollars a pound,
The Market, it seemed, had turned black.

She went to the wineshop to buy him some wine —
A sherry, she thought, would be splendid.
The police picked her up while she waited in line,
For leaving her dog unattended.

THERE ONCE WAS A COUNTRY
There once was a country,
And what do you think?
It lived on nothing
But victuals and drink,
Victuals and drink,
Without bloodshed and violence,
And yet it incessantly
Clamored for nylons.

ATOMIC CIVILIZATION
This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed home.
This little pig went to the Marshal Island Atomic Experiment, where it was instantly vaporized in the name of national security and the future of the human race, without ever having had a chance of becoming ham,
Or even Spam.

EL CAUDILLO
There was a stout Caudillo
And he was wondrous wise.
He jumped into a bramble bush
And scratched out both his eyes.
And when he found his eyes were out
With all his might and main,
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again.

SPRAT VS. SPRAT
Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean.
So Mrs. Sprat brought suit against Mr. Sprat on the ground of incompatibility, producing the platter as evidence and claiming the defendant had caused her mental anguish by compelling her to lick the platter clean.

SONG OF IRAN
I had a little oil-well
And nothing would it bear,
But quantities of oil,
Both Socony and Shell.
The Soviet troops came visiting,
And stayed for quite a spell.
All for the sake of
My little oil well.

BEVERAGE-ROOM MAMA
Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home;
Your house is on fire and your children all gone.
And if natural feelings don't make it seem urgent.
Just wait till you're booked by the local desk sergeant.

WORLD DICTATORSHIP
If all the Seas were One Sea,
What a Great Sea that would be.
And if all the Lands were One Land,
What a Great Land that would be.
If all the Men were One Man,
What a Great Man that would be,
And if all the Laws were one Law
What a Great Law that would be.
And if the Great Law caught up with the Great Man
And pushed him into the Great Sea,
What a very small splash that would be.

PRESIDENT Truman's aides marvel at his thoughtfulness, a carry-over from his political days in Missouri. The President carefully keeps a list of birthday and wedding anniversaries of his White House staff and on the proper dates phones a personal greeting.

—*Newsweek.*

SCIENTISTS at the University of Pennsylvania have devised an electronic calculating machine which can solve in two hours arithmetic problems that would take an ordinary mortal a hundred years to finish. They should now produce a portable set, suitable for income-tax payers.

—The *New Yorker.*

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Check up on the symptoms of worms, and other ailments, with the helpful new Sergeant's Dog Book. Your favorite drug or pet store has it for you FREE. Ask for it. Or write Sergeant's, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto 2, Ontario.

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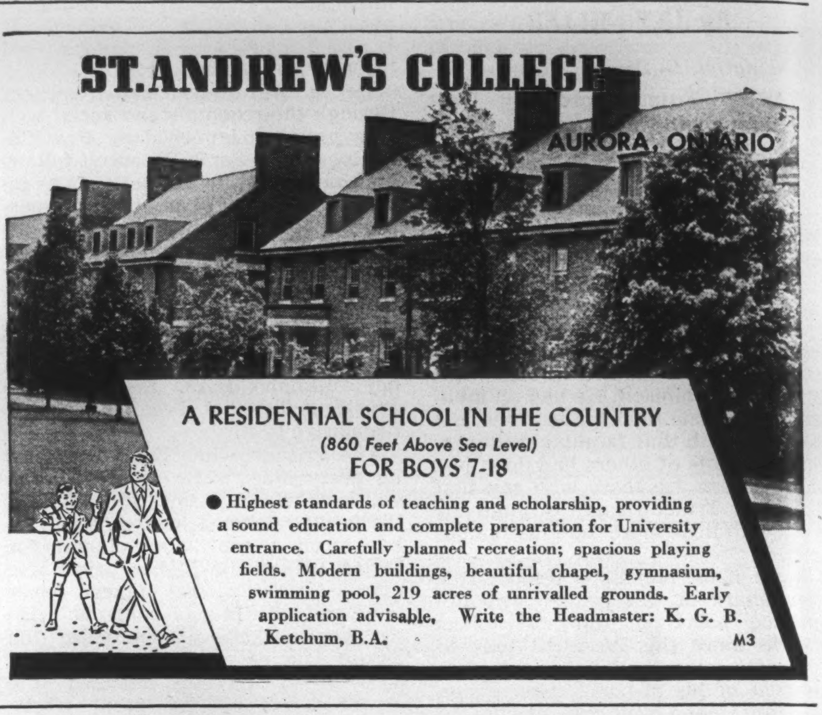

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Peace Education Needs International Base

By JEAN ROSS MacMILLAN

The establishment of the U.N.E.S.C.O. (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) last year focussed the concern of international educationists on the problem of securing the peace. Their recommendations included: (1) promote universal understanding by modern media of communication; (2) world-wide equality of educational opportunity; (3) enlightened public opinion and cooperating adult educational agencies. French delegate Léon Blum said that the spirit of peace in the world is the surest guarantee of peace.

"I WOULD like to send my voice beyond these walls and address myself to teachers wherever they are carrying on their self-sacrificing labors. I say to them, 'Pay attention to what is being done here in London. Support those who are establishing this organization and, when it is established, see that you make it your own, to reflect your wishes and to meet your needs. See that its influence penetrates from the officials at its centre to the scattered workers on the circumference, so that the unity of the teaching profession may at last be no empty slogan but a living reality expressed through the effective working of the new international organization'."*

So spoke the Right Honorable Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education for Great Britain, and President of the Conference which formed the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in London last November.

In these Easter days, when teachers throughout Canada are meeting together, her words are well worth pondering.

What is the central purpose of this new international organization?

Universal Understanding

It is the establishment of understanding among the peoples of the world. For the achievement of that objective every means available should be employed. U.N.E.S.C.O. should work through such far-reaching means of communication as press, radio and film. It should work through books, music and pictures to spread knowledge and understanding. It should work through the intermingling of peoples by the interchange of teachers and scholars. It must invite the cooperation of all member nations in promoting education for responsible world citizenship. All resources for the advancement of knowledge must be shared for the benefit of mankind.

Every child born into this world has the right to an atmosphere of beauty and understanding and peace. All his potentialities of body, mind and spirit should be developed by intelligent guidance. And side by side with the development of his individual abilities should go his development as a member of the community and as a citizen of the world. To this end equality of educational opportunity is a vital necessity, irrespective of sex, race, financial position, or any other distinction.

Education is a continuous process throughout life. Enlightened public opinion is necessary before a truly democratic form of government becomes a reality. It is in this field that adult education can make its most potent contribution to world peace. U.N.E.S.C.O. must, therefore, seek to establish the closest bonds among all adult education agencies.

The machinery of this new international organization for world peace has been set up. It will work only through the active cooperation of intelligent people everywhere.

Léon Blum, Chairman of the French delegation and Associate President of the London Conference, had this to say: "To spread abroad the spirit of peace means teaching the nations and teaching mankind that peace must be defended at the peril of *their* peace, and at the peril of their lives . . . And what we are all aiming at, what we hope to found, is a world in which peace shall become a permanent, or rather a natural, state of affairs—a world in which the *spirit of peace* shall become one of the guarantees, and perhaps the surest guarantee, of peace." *

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* Quotations used are from "'The Defenses of Peace'; Documents Relating to U.N.E.S.C.O. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization," Part II, United States Department of State Publication 2475. Conference Series 81. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Price 15 cents.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Little Possibility of Agreement On Action on Franco Spain

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE question of Franco Spain is, I think, a proper one for the United Nations to discuss. Whether it will be discussed calmly, and on its merits, and a solution sought to the chief advantage of the Spanish people, is quite another matter.

There is every appearance that it has been brought forward at this time by Poland—which means in actual fact, by Russia—as a means of embarrassing Britain and the United States, to counter the embarrassment suffered by Russia in the case of Iran. If Britain and the United States oppose any settlement in Spain favored by Russia and her Polish satellite they will be made out to be supporters of fascism.

The fact that, while charging Franco of being a former accomplice of Hitler, a tool of the Axis, still harboring German individuals and firms, the Soviets are opening trade relations, as a prelude to establishing diplomatic relations, with Peron's Argentina, against which the United States has made the same charges and used all of her diplomatic pressure, will provoke no debate on moral issues in the Moscow press.

Meanwhile our own press and public will debate hotly the morality of our attitude towards Franco—and rightly so. But that can be settled shortly. Very few of us have any liking for Franco. Even Catholics, I think, only support him because they prefer him to the alternative of Communism which they believe he averted.

His establishment in power with the aid of Mussolini and Hitler is too well authenticated a fact to be argued. To argue that, but for Franco the Communists would have been established in power with the aid of Soviet Russia, is not to deny that fact. Now we have Franco's own admission, in freezing their funds, that as many as 330 firms wholly or partly German-owned, are operating in Spain today.

France and Peron

If it is a moral question, or just a political question of the United Nations cleaning up the war which (some of them) fought together by eliminating all hangovers of the Axis, then we must bring in a decision against Franco, just as against Peron.

Disapproval is, however, one thing, and the actual ousting of a government by United Nations action another. This brings us into the realm of practical questions such as how one goes about "getting rid" of Franco, and what assurance one has that the government which replaces his will be better.

Before we start, we would do well to consider American experience in attempting to intervene in the Argentine, and the Security Council experience in trying to bring about a settlement in Iran according to the terms of the Charter.

Supporting Braden's active campaigning in Buenos Aires with the blunt proofs of the Blue Book showing Peron to have been one of the chief Nazi supporters in the Argentine, the United States went far beyond the usual processes of diplomacy in trying to aid the Argentine people to rid themselves of this dangerous mimic of Mussolini.

The campaign failed completely, and now many voices are raised in the States to say that it was a mistake from the beginning, while the State Department has just appointed a new and quieter ambassador to Buenos Aires. Why did the campaign fail? Because of the limits of the effectiveness of long-range interference in the affairs of a proud people, who are quite confident that you will not actually use force to back up your words.

Thus the supporters of Peron could not be intimidated; while his opponents could not reckon on your physical support, but only on Peron's very present vindictiveness, should he come out the winner.

The intervention against Peron failed, in the second place, because economic sanctions could not be used. A world which so desperately needs all the food available could not cut itself off from one of its richest larders. And a Britain which has suffered such serious economic losses in two wars could not risk having its large Argentine investments seized, or losing a trade which is larger than that with Canada.

Soviets in Argentina

There was, besides, the Soviet angle which is now coming out into the open. At a critical juncture, Peron threatened that if the United States maintained its attitude, he would seek a deal with Russia. (So much for the deep gulf which many imagine to exist between the Nazi and the Communist ideology).

Now we see that the Kremlin is quite able to swallow the dislike which it showed of the Argentine so prominently at the San Francisco Conference, to make a deal with Peron if that will help split the solid Pan-American bloc which has heretofore been under United States leadership. And, considering Peron's connections in Paraguay and Bolivia and the position in which Chile could be placed, there are possibilities here.

Many of the lessons of the Argentine affair can be applied aptly to Spain; though there are also special factors arising out of the civil war, and the country's geographic position. Here are some of the questions for which we have to find answers. Will diplomatic pressure alone serve to unseat Franco? Do we want to apply economic sanctions, which would fall most heavily on the mass of the people, and would even these combined with diplomatic pressure, do the job?

Are we prepared to send in military forces, and physically throw out Franco? With this is coupled a question which carries the heaviest moral responsibility of all: do we want to reopen the civil war; have we the right to force this on a people who, as reliable observers report, are unwilling themselves to reopen it?

And finally, can we assure that after the shedding of blood (mostly Spanish) in the intervention and in the settlement of scores which would certainly follow a change in regime, that Spain will receive the boon of free and stable government?

If we actually had Mr. Bevin's "parliament of man", and a Security Council which operated, as Col. Hodgson wishes, like a "high judicial tribunal", we wouldn't have to ask most of these questions. If we had a true *international* authority, with its own peace forces backed by the public opininion of the world, we probably wouldn't have to intervene in Spain at all, or if we did, it would be something like removing an Al Capone operating on an international scale.

But for all our hopes in the United Nations and our determination to improve it, it is necessary to appreciate its very great present limitations. It is no more than a league of sovereign states. This is impressed constantly on a person

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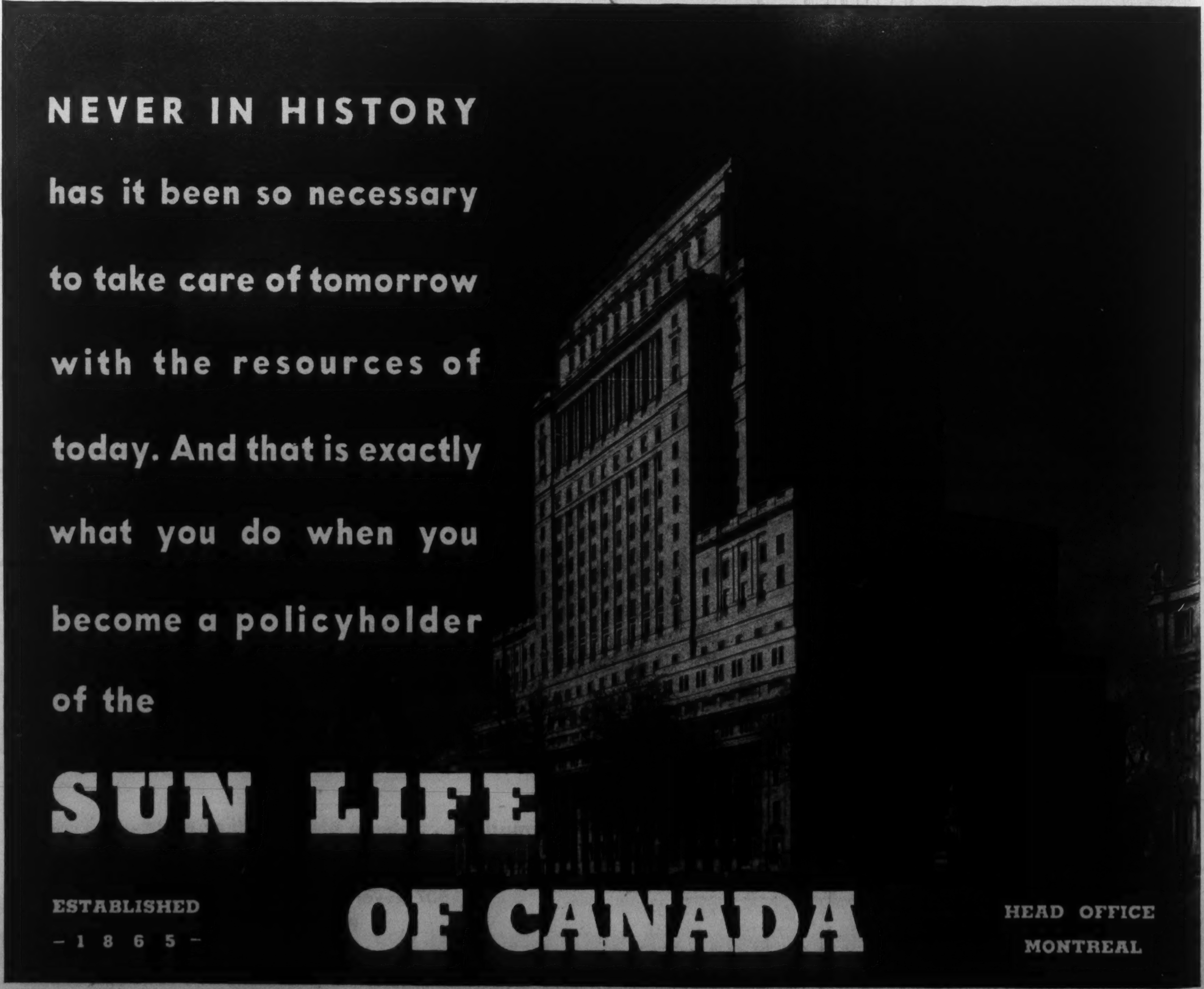
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sitting in on the sessions at Hunter College. One delegate rises to speak "for the government of China", the next "for the republic of Poland", another "to give the views of the Australian delegation."

These delegates have been sent there to represent their countries' interests, try as they may in between times to act for the people of the world. They are bound, at this stage of the United Nations' development, to act in accordance with their governments' long-developed policy towards Spain, as a political and strategic factor, and simply will not consider primarily the interests of the people of Spain, even if they were perfectly well informed on these, which they are not.

Who Would Replace Franco?

In making any decision to oust Franco, the delegates will be governed by consideration of who would most likely replace him. And on this they by no means agree. The British and American delegates will want to be sure that a democratic government will follow Franco. The Soviets and their Polish friends will want a communist government. The French delegate, most closely concerned of all with this neighboring state, will be forced to equivocate because of the democratic-communist coalition which he represents.

The British and Americans would probably insist on elections, internationally supervised, as in Greece. The Soviets would almost certainly oppose these, as they advised their followers in Greece to abstain, and as they called off the vote of the Social Democrats for union with the Communists in their part of Berlin, in both cases because they didn't want the numerical weakness of their following exposed.

Similarly, they would be most unlikely to agree to participation in international supervision of an election in Spain, just as in Greece, because they realize how eager the Western Powers are to establish this principle, to be followed in elections in Poland and the Balkan countries, and perhaps even in Iran.

There is thus no way of ensuring that a stable, free, democratic government could be installed in Spain if Franco were ousted, one way or another. What seems more likely is that there would be a period of political chaos even worse than that which preceded the civil war, when there were 29 cabinets, three general elections and one deposition of a president within 58 months.

An Interest in Unrest

And it is certain that if the Soviets made such a great effort to capture Spain during 1936-38, with direct shipment of arms from Russia, the mobilization of the International Brigades by the world-wide forces of the Comintern and an intensive penetration of the Republican Government and complete control of its police forces, as described to me by several members of the present Giral government-in-exile; and if the Soviets are so keen to reopen the Spanish question now when it doesn't really "threaten world peace" and there are so many other peace-making problems more urgent; then they would continue and increase their efforts to capture that country for communism.

Nothing else makes sense. If they want stability in Spain, then there is stability, of a sort, there now. If they are willing to deal with Peron, then they would have no qualms in dealing with Franco, if that suited their book. The suspicion persists strongly that the Soviets would welcome disorder in Spain at the present time as a means of increasing the uncertainty and disorder in France, a situation which at the very least would increase the Communists' election chances and might give them the opportunity for carrying out a coup.

The reaction of Britain and the States, watching the nip-and-tuck struggle in France today between the forces of freedom and those of totalitarianism, and the vigorous Communist campaign to capture Germany, to a maneuver which might swing the whole continent to Communism is obvious. Whether or not they like Franco, they must and will oppose lifting the lid in Spain at this critical moment, though for this they will be branded in the world's *Daily Workers* as "friends of fascism."

Besides serving as a counter, before Communist and world opinion, for our charges on Iran, the raising of the Spanish issue at this time appears to have a connection with the European peace negotiations which the foreign ministers are to resume in Paris next week.

While we have been most anxious to achieve a settlement — already twice as long delayed as the Versailles settlement—so that the Continent can get down to work on reconstruction, the Soviets have delayed this in every way, and have now postponed the peace conference from the date of May 1 agreed upon at Moscow last Christmas.

Let us see how this works out for them. The "order" which they are able to maintain in Eastern Europe with their occupation armies gives them time to solidly establish Communism in these areas, while the uncertainty which reins in the rest of the Continent plays into the hands of their agitators. They have thus a vested interest in delaying the peace settlement, the withdrawal of their armies in the east, and the ending of uncertainty in the west and south.

It is a welcome relief to turn from the world's sore spots to look at two difficult problems which appear on the way to settlement. In Indo-China the able General Leclerc, hero of the crossing of the Sahara and the relief of Paris, has achieved a surprising success in settling a menacing situation. While recognizing the autonomy of the Viet Nam republic in the north, he has retained the territory within France Overseas which the French are reshaping as a sort of French Commonwealth.

Two Cheerful Spots

The Indonesian question also appears to be near a final agreement. The moderate republican premier Sjahrir, who has been warmly praised by Ambassador Clark-Kerr, has gone to The Hague for final negotiations with the Netherlands Government. Clark-Kerr also affirms what close students of the Netherlands Indies have held all along, that responsible Indonesians do *not* want to sever completely the ties with the Netherlands, and dispense with the aid of Dutch technicians in industry and government.

• •

OF forty-odd companies that published the late Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon's all-time American best seller. "In His Steps," just one—Grosset & Dunlap — was so honorable as to pay him royalties. Between 1921 and his death on Feb. 26 he received approximately $7,000; no fortune, to be sure, but a consideration for which the author was touchingly grateful. In fact, for the last twenty-five years Dr. Sheldon wrote almost daily to Hugh F. Jergens, G. & D. editor, who became a sort of custodian of his literary and publishing affairs. —New York *Times*

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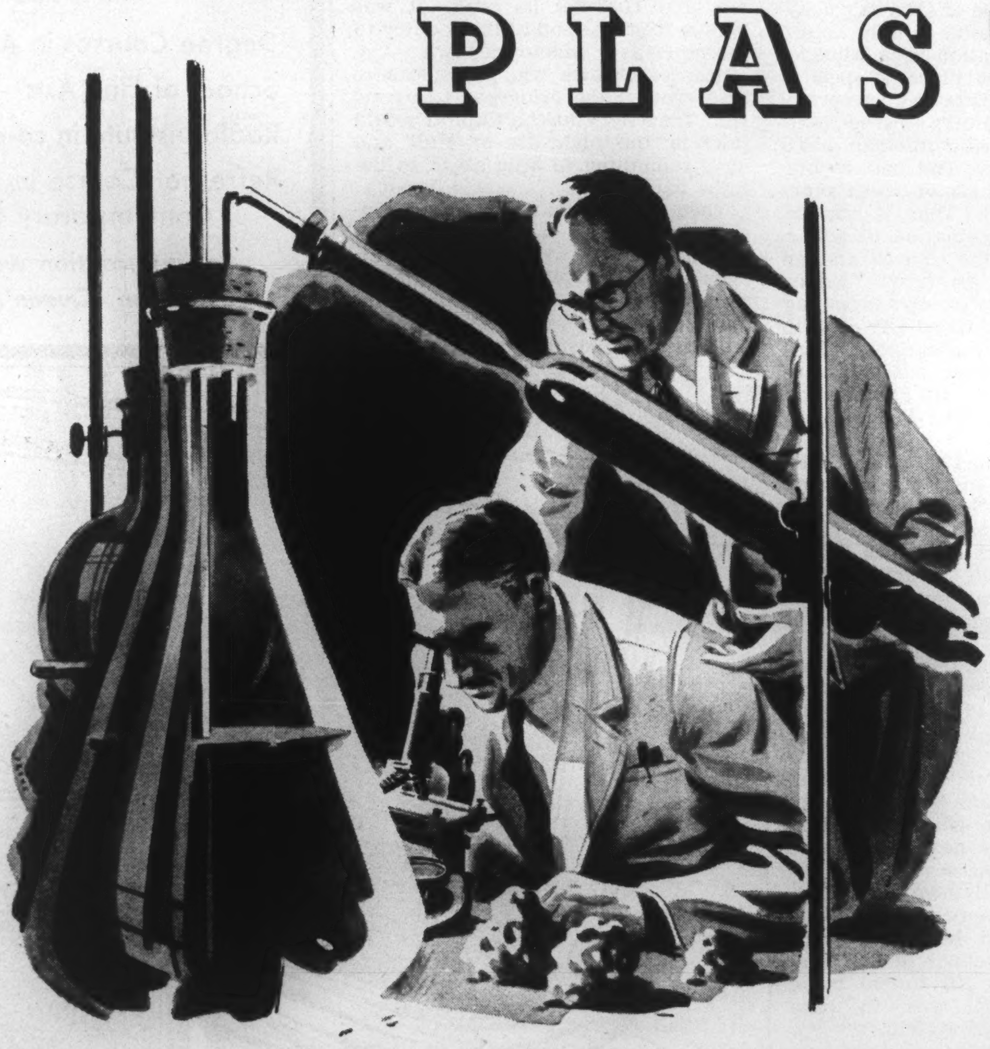

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Three Elements of the Good Society and How to Preserve Them

By B. K. SANDWELL

ONE of the most interesting and suggestive discussions of the essential nature of the tremendous problem which now confronts civilized mankind is to be found in a recent article in the *Fortnightly Law Journal* of Toronto. It is unsigned, but is obviously by a Canadian with a philosophic interest in both law and economics.

Its thesis is stated in its opening paragraph, as follows: "The good society requires for its foundation three attributes. First, that the individual shall be free to enjoy reasonable security against arbitrary interference by the state. Secondly, that society shall be a living organism and that the social pattern shall be protected from forces seeking to disrupt it. And thirdly, that society shall have the capacity for dynamic change."

It is, says the writer, easy to combine any two of these characteristics, but extremely difficult to keep all three of them in the pattern at the same time. Mediaeval society succeeded for a long time in combining the first two, but had no capacity for dynamic change, and the end result of this shift was a grave weakening of the society "as a living organism" and its exposure to disruptive forces. The third combination, that of dynamic change along with protection from disruptive forces, is illustrated in recent years by both Communism and Fascism, with their complete absence of freedom for the individual.

The freedom of the individual requires that the chief power in the society shall be in the hands of the law-making body and shall be exercised through laws of general application. The ability to adapt the society to dynamic change requires, on the other hand, a strong executive, largely free from the restraints of general laws. But the price of being able to adapt the society to dynamic change and to protect it from disruptive forces is a grave diminution of the individual's security against arbitrary interference by the state.

New Type of Controls

The victory of Parliament over the executive — the King-in-Council — in Great Britain in the seventeenth century meant that the state lost the power to control the rate of dynamic change, for it put an end to all economic controls which were inconsistent with the rule of law. The external controls, by tariffs and Navigation Acts, could be worked effectively by Parliament, but the internal controls over wages and prices could not, because they needed executive action, so they rapidly disappeared. New types of control based on the humanitarian principle came into vogue, but these also could be operated by general laws, such as those relating to child labor and public health.

"But in the early part of the twentieth century capitalism began to break down, producing the great crisis of liberalism and the threat of the 'New Despotism'. The humanitarians had conceived their program as protecting society against the rigors of capitalism. But they had not conceived the possibility of having to protect society from the breakdown of capitalism itself."

This breakdown was registered on the public mind by the Great Depression, and the writer of this article believes that the present drive towards an executive state comes from the public, "with the events of the thirties pressed indelibly on their minds," rather than from power-hungry civil servants and politicians. The public now wants security, not so much against arbitrary interference by the state, as against the economic disaster imposed on many individuals by the operations of uncontrolled dynamic change.

This new protection, says our author, can be supplied by law, but only at the price of accepting a static state. "The law can overthrow the operation of the market and maintain a static state, but the law cannot intervene in the market and seek to protect society by tempering its force . . . . In a dynamic society, the rule of the market is the necessary corollary of the rule of law, and the basic problem of our day is, can we maintain the freedom of the market and at the same time find some means of protecting society?"

The great threat to our society today, in the opinion of this author, is "the inability of the capitalistic system to place a sufficient volume of purchasing power in the hands of the consumer". I do not myself like this form of the statement, and the idea in my opinion is better expressed by calling it the ability of the capitalistic system to place a very large volume of purchasing power in the hands of the savers, whose disposition to put it to work can vary very greatly from time to time. The author of the article thinks that the present philosophy of organized labor in America is based on this idea, and that the demand for increased wages is a demand for greater distribution to the consumer as distinguished from the saver. He raises the very logical objection to this, that there is no reason why a consumer's dividend should be confined to organized labor to the exclusion of the farmer, the white-collar worker and other low income groups; he suggests instead the abolition of the income tax on the lower brackets and its replacement by a sales tax, which could be cancelled "in any month it was desired to release purchasing power".

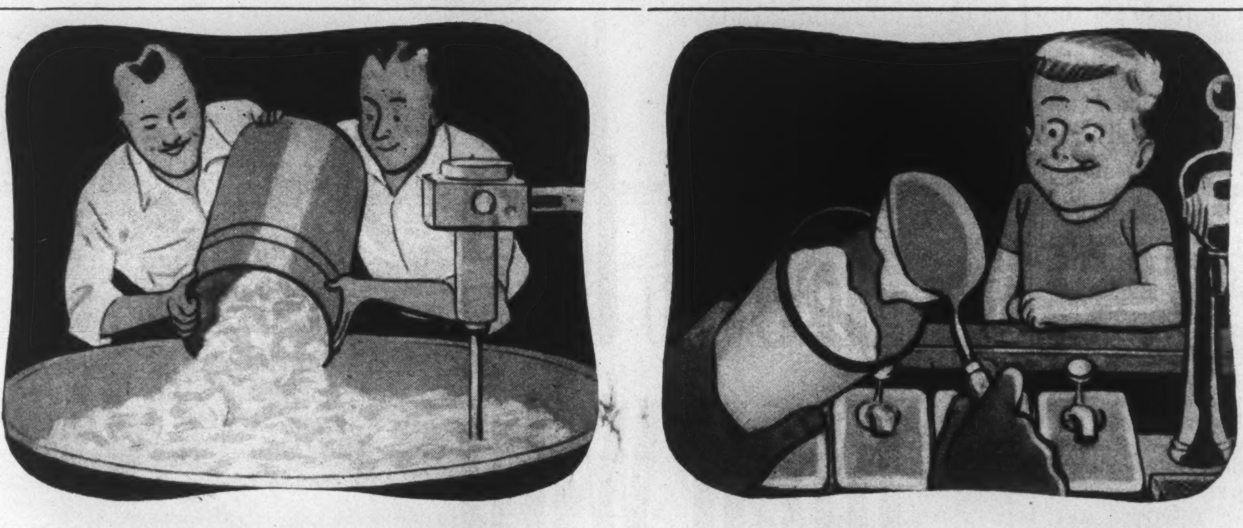
Free Market Essential

The object to be aimed at by any such device is that of rendering it unnecessary to abolish the free market, "by controlling the conditions precedent to the operation of the market". If the supply of purchasing power is effectively managed, the market can be left to operate without fear of disastrous shifts in the price level. A freely operating market, with its response to conditions of supply and demand, is essential to the freedom of the individual, for without it a large measure of his economic activity, which after all is the basis of the kind of life he lives, must be directed and controlled by the authority of the state. If that authority is exercised through the medium of general laws applicable to all the citizenry there will be no great danger of tyranny, because there will be no need for the executive to make decisions in special cases. But if that authority is exercised in many separate special cases, by an executive only partly or not at all restrained by general laws, there will inevitably be tyranny. For example, any executive authority which undertook to determine at the same time both the wages paid to the producers of all articles of domestic origin and the prices charged for their products would speedily become "an omnipotent bureaucracy which would be above both the Cabinet and Parliament".

Such a state would be highly responsive to dynamic changes and reasonably secure against disruptive forces within; but the individual would be completely at the mercy of the bureaucracy, and law as we understand it would have ceased to have any significance. This was the precise condition which existed in Germany under National Socialism and which appears to exist to a large extent in Russia today. In Germany it was established by methods which inevitably doomed the state to be militaristic and aggressive; in Russia there seems to be no reason why a highly arbitrary government should not be able to maintain itself without unduly aggressive policies, although at the moment the Kremlin does not seem at all concerned to prove it can.

The main problem in attempting to regulate, not the market itself, but the conditions precedent to it, seems to be that of influencing or controlling the disposition to invest savings. The process of investing savings (which are always in the form of money or credit at the moment of the decision to invest) is a composite of two acts, the act of abstaining from consumption and the act of purchasing capital goods. Unfortunately it is possible for these two acts either to come close together in time or to be widely separated. When an owner of money or credit abstains for too long a time both from purchase of consumption goods and from the purchase of capital goods, the result is a serious diminution of total purchasing. It is now possible for this to go on for so long before correcting itself that the social results become intolerable, which is substantially what is meant by the breakdown of capitalism; and the fact that the evil results can be almost entirely concentrated upon the most defenceless groups — the unorganized or surplus workers and the agriculturists — makes the situation the more dangerous.

The author of the *F. L. J.* article expresses the view that consumer purchasing power can be maintained at a proper level "without the state interfering with the forces of the market". This seems a fairly sweeping assumption which would need to be proved, but it is at least possible that interference with the supply of purchasing power would be the least dangerous form of interference that the state could employ, and would do least in the way of necessitating other forms.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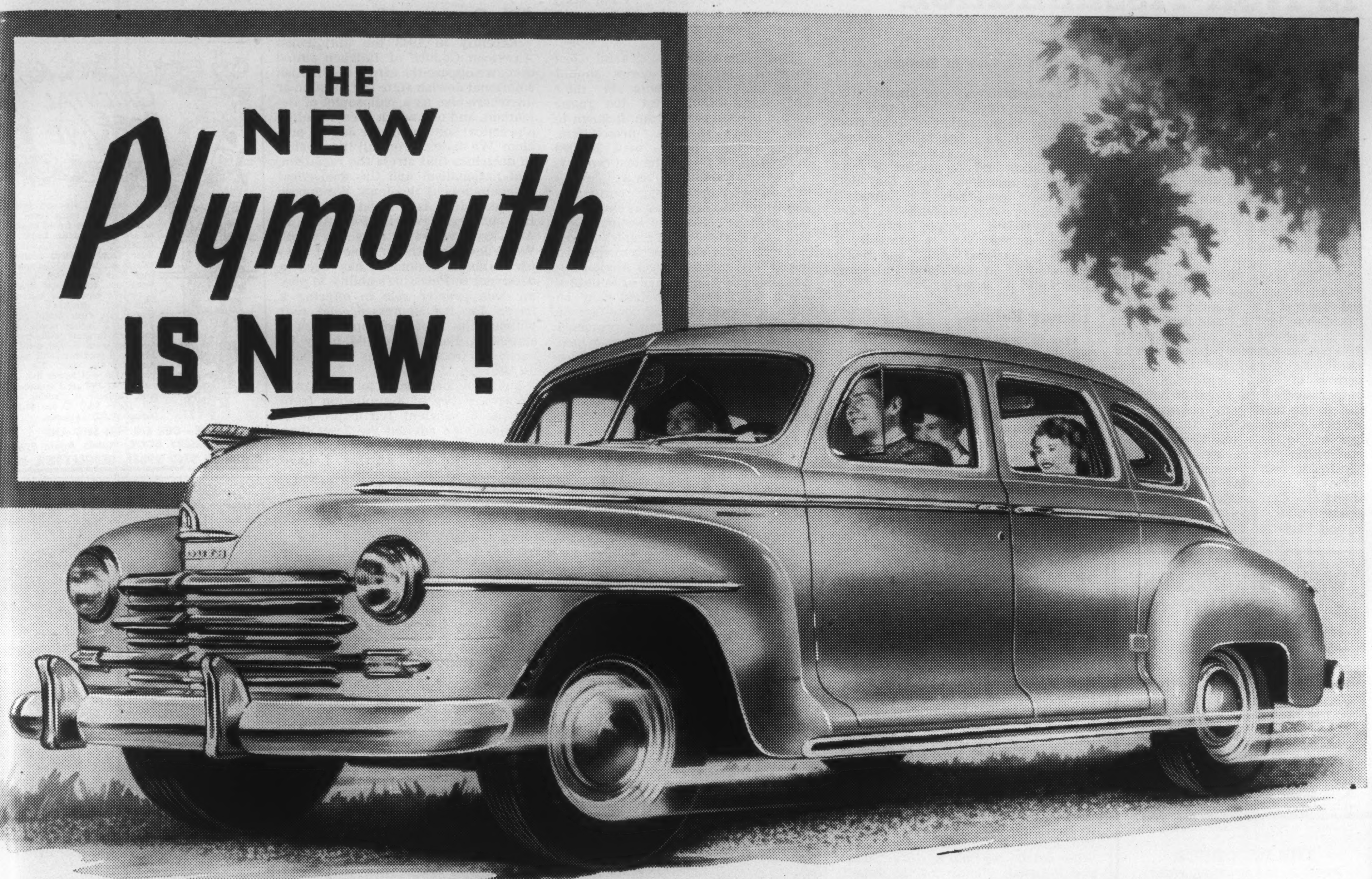

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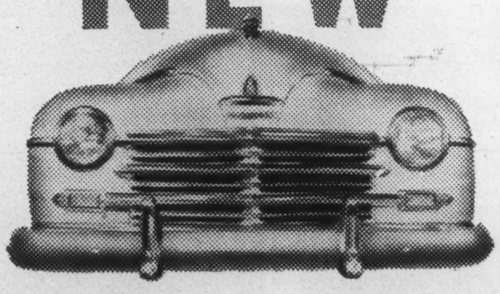

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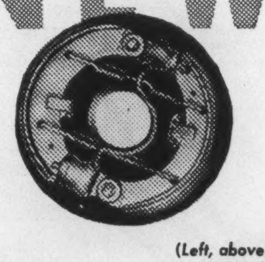

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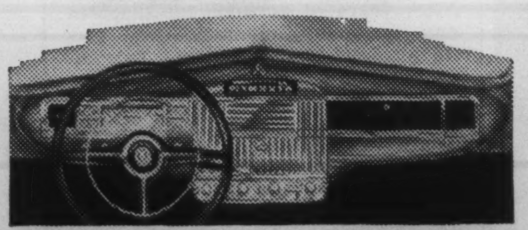

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By JOHN LESLIE CAMERON

Despite a roistering past from the 19th Century lumbering days on the Ottawa River to the era of Ontario's liquor prohibition, Hull is readying herself for a major face-lifting. The beautification plans for the Federal District include Hull, the dowdy cross-river neighbor of the Capital.

Today the one-time city of noisy revelling is an important part of Canada's industrial life, with an alert and public-spirited mayor and city council. Now she needs a change of costume from her old working clothes and this the Federal District plan will give.

JACQUES GREBER, the town planner, looking from the top of the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, to the northward, would at once see a prime problem in beautification. The touzled city of Hull, sprawling in the lovely setting of the blue Gatineau hills, must be glamorized if Ottawa is to become the pin-up city of the Dominion. Hull—sometimes called the Transpontine City or the Vichy of Canada—makes the Capital look like Anthony Eden with his shirt tail out. Hull is by no means an unpleasant town, but it has had an unfortunate early life which has led to its growing up old and wizened before its time. Bad economic habits have stunted its growth and marred its beauty. Its face is drab in the light of day—it needs darkness and lots of neon makeup to look well. Ottawa is in Ontario; Hull is in Quebec.

Ottawa's "Mr. Hyde"

Ottawa is known to all of us as the beautiful capital of our land, but Hull, the Mr. Hyde of Ottawa's Jekyl and Hyde personality is only known by its past reputation as a whoopee resort and a good place to spend a lost week-end. Ottawa's propriety contrasts with Hull's disreputableness like a polished gentleman and a poolroom habitué. The bad reputation of Hull until six or seven years ago was justified. Then it was deodorized by a combination of public-spirited citizens, the Church and an amendment to Ontario's liquor laws, and it is now an up-and-coming city with an enlightened city council. It has achieved respectability. Hull is still a homely town but plans are now being made for its glorification as a part of the new Federal District.

Hull was born in 1799 when Philomen Wright, the King of the Gatineau, settled on the north shore of the Ottawa River at the Chaudiere Falls. The Chaudiere was a famous Indian meeting place and the tribes came from all over to trade amongst themselves and to propitiate the powerful spirits lurking in the turbulent waters. To the north and west of Wright's settlement stretched unbroken waves of Pinus Strobis—the white pine. Wright established a lumbering district and opened the way for the pioneers and their families, mostly veterans being readjusted after Waterloo, who followed in his tracks. In the next fifty years Hull grew slowly. Across the river Ottawa, then called Bytown, was flourishing on the lumber trade. The Rideau canal had been started through to Lake Ontario in 1827, and by Imperial order all inland trade to Upper Canada was to pass through the Ottawa system.

Queen Victoria Used a Pin?

In 1857 Queen Victoria, a true follower of the turf, allegedly stuck a pin in the map of Canada to choose her Capital. Bytown was impaled, re-named Ottawa, and proclaimed to be the new Capital of the Dominion of Canada. Ottawa's prosperity was assured, but it was not until 1860 that Hull benefited.

By then Pinus Strobis was making the fortunes of the Ottawa Lumber Kings. Vast rafts of pine were floated down the upper reaches of the Ottawa. They were manned by a tough, rollicking breed of men now vanished—the Ottawa Valley lumberjacks. When the rafts reached the Chaudiere they were split in sections, sifted through the boiling waters, reassembled below the falls, and escorted down-river to Montreal for shipment to Europe. Once the rafts were through the falls the Lumberjacks were paid off, and joined by their shanty gangs, they went looking for relaxation. A high protein diet and spartan living for eight months of the year, combined with their accumulated pay, made these men a whoopee-combat team to be feared.

When merchants of Ottawa discouraged them from holding their atomic celebrations in their town, they sought the taverns in the flats above it or gravitated to the settlement of Hull. Hurricane signals were flown and Ottawa battened down its hatches when the rafts were sighted up-river.

And so Hull's biggest industry, the purveying of wine, women and song, was born. For the next forty years Hull remained a flimsy town, dozing through the winter but blazing to life with the spring breakup and the arrival of the roaring boys.

1920 Revival

Then in 1901 the Great Fire wiped out two-thirds of the frame buildings of Hull. Added to this catastrophe was the fact that the roar of the Lumberjack was dying to a whisper. The woods were stripped now of the lordly Pinus Strobis and the timber export trade had dwindled to a trickle. Hull became somnolent most of the time, and lived on memories until 1920. In that year Ontario went dry and the thirsty citizens of prosperous Ottawa looked avidly at the Commission des Liqueurs de Québec in Hull, where you could buy all the booze you could carry away. The Lumberjack was back again, this time in civvies, and Hull was in the entertainment business again.

Machinery was set up to beat the drought in Ontario, and it was in this era that Hull hit its peak. It was known from one end of the country to the other as a wide-open town. Any citizen of Ottawa who was pleasure bent crossed the bridge and had his fill. Travellers to the Capital would take in the night-life of Hull and have something to brag about to the folks back home.

Then another change occurred. Ontario introduced a liquor commission of its own. Hull retaliated by opening legal taverns, and continued to hold the trade. But it was becoming vicious and evil. Hull had acquired a bad case of moral B.O. which was beginning to offend even its best friends, the Ottawans. Years of sin had given it a cynical attitude towards right and wrong, and only the fact that it had legal public drinking places as a lure kept it popular with its customers from across the river. At last beverage rooms were opened in Ottawa and Hull subsided like a pricked balloon. Ottawa drank at home now and cocked a snoot at the pirates across the river. A few nostalgic customers still crossed the bridge but these were mostly horse-players.

Today Hull is a town rather self-conscious of its new found virtue. It finds itself content to rely on its industries for economic support. The citizens work in its steel mill, cement factory, meat-packing plant, clothing factories, and pulp and paper mill. The mayor and council are alert and public-spirited and have a modern slant on how a city should be run. The inhabitants are overwhelmingly French Canadian and therefore Roman Catholic, and the Church shepherds its flock with a stern crook, fearing a return to the bad old days. No longer does the innocent farmer "in for the day" get rooked and land

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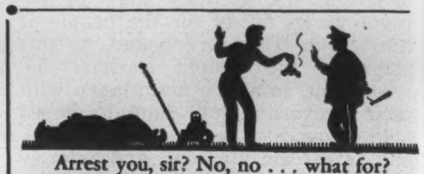

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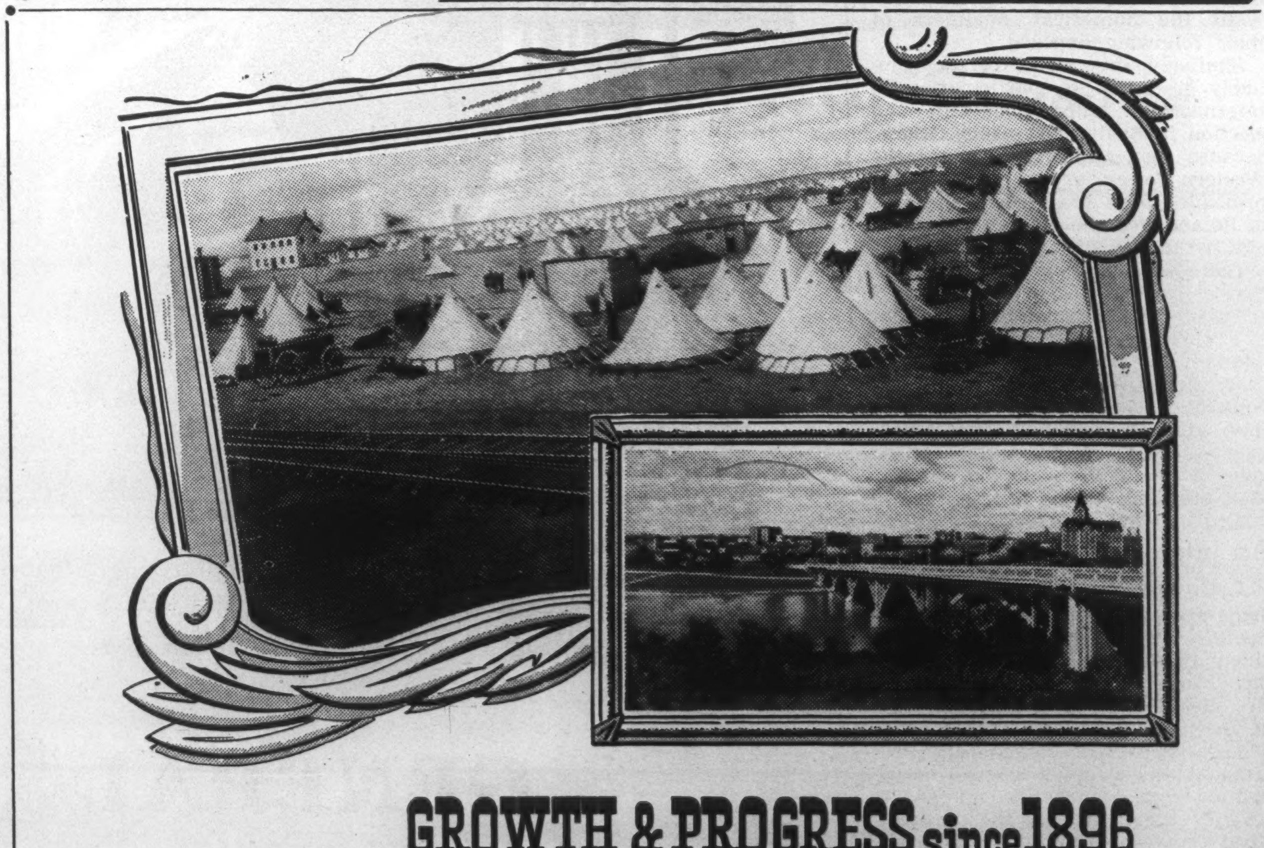

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From open prairie to thriving metropolis in less than half a century is a record of which Saskatoon is justly proud. The upper picture, taken in 1903, shows the tents of the Barr Colonists while outfitting here for their trip to Lloydminster; an interesting contrast with the skyline of today's modern city.

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back home with empty pockets and a sore head—well, hardly ever.

Statistically, Hull is a healthy city. Here are some figures culled from the 1946 budget. Hull covers an area of 4,000 acres and has an assessment of $36,000,000 overall. The population of 37,393 gives it a density of 9.39 persons per acre and a real estate value of close to $1,000 per person. The population is 92.3 per cent French Canadian, 6.8 per cent Anglo-Saxon, and .09 per cent foreign. It is 80 per cent bilingual and it oversubscribed on an average of 60 per cent on each of the Victory Loans. The religious grouping is 93.9 per cent Roman Catholic and 6.1 per cent Protestant. It has 7,299 dwellings, of which 4,500 are residential, and there are 817 commercial establishments. It is interesting to note that it has twenty-one hotels with tavern licenses—the exact number that Ottawa has with a population more than five times greater. This clearly indicates Hull's capacity for entertainment. There are ten churches in Hull, two orphanages, two theatres, two hospitals, and seven banks. One product of the city is the Government charwomen. A brigade of these doughty mop-wielders invade the Government offices of Ottawa at 5.30 each morning and by 8.30 have cleared up yesterday's torn redtape.

Mosquitoes and Diplomats

Hull is paradoxical. Here on the fringe of the Zombie belt is one of the most up-to-date armouries in the Dominion. It is the home of the crack French Canadian Regiment de Hull, whose battle honors include the liberation of the Aleuts of Kiska. West of the city is "Hit-and-Run Alley" or "Millionaires' Row", as the Aylmer Road is called. Wealthy Ottawans are said to toss-up whether they will retire to Rockcliffe Park, swank suburb of Ottawa, or to the Aylmer Road. Both have scenic beauty and low taxes. However, the Aylmer Road is more bucolic; cows and chickens are not out of place there, while Rockcliffe is infested with mosquitoes and diplomats. It is a sort of tweeds-versus-striped-pants dilemma which only bothers the wealthy. The Aylmer Road has six golf clubs, some reformed gin-pumps a race-track and many magnificent estates. It also has a fatality record from bottle-accidents second to none, which may or may not compensate for the mosquitoes in Rockcliffe.

Hull is still tired and ugly-looking. The hangover from its seventy-five year binge is deeply etched on its face. Its commercial buildings and hotels are squat brick or stone establishments, and the back streets are lined with wooden frame houses usually needing a coat of paint. The river front sneers at the incomparable Ottawa skyline with a collection of untidy conveyors, pulp-piles and unsightly oil storage tanks.

To Have Her Face Lifted

This condition is all to be changed, and the Hon. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works in the Government, native of Hull, and leader of its renaissance, must feel special pride in looking forward to the day when the ugly duckling will emerge as a swan fit to swim in the beauty of the new Federal District Pond. The whole river front from the Chaudiere to the mouth of Brewery Creek—about a mile and a half—is to be joined to the Capital's magnificent system of parkways and gardens. Expropriation boards have already been set up to value the plants and businesses that occupy this territory. It is rumored that new government buildings are to be laid out judiciously along the re-claimed waterfront. One of these buildings is said to be the future home of the up-and-coming National Film Board and would, amongst other things, include a National Theatre. Perhaps Hull will become the Hollywood of the north.

And now the clock has struck twelve! Cinderella Hull has been to the ball and lost her glass slipper. Soon Prince Ottawa will find the slipper, seek Cinderella out and marry her despite her rags. They will live happily ever after in a federal district.

• •

UNEXPECTED bouquet to Freddie Martin: Jascha Heifetz, celebrated violin virtuoso, said recently that even current mutilations of the works of the best composers served a purpose in arousing ultimate interest in the original compositions.

Just another of the well-laid German plans that failed. These Nazi flags, labelled to show for which part of London each was destined, —once London had been conquered— were among contents of the German Embassy, auctioned off recently.

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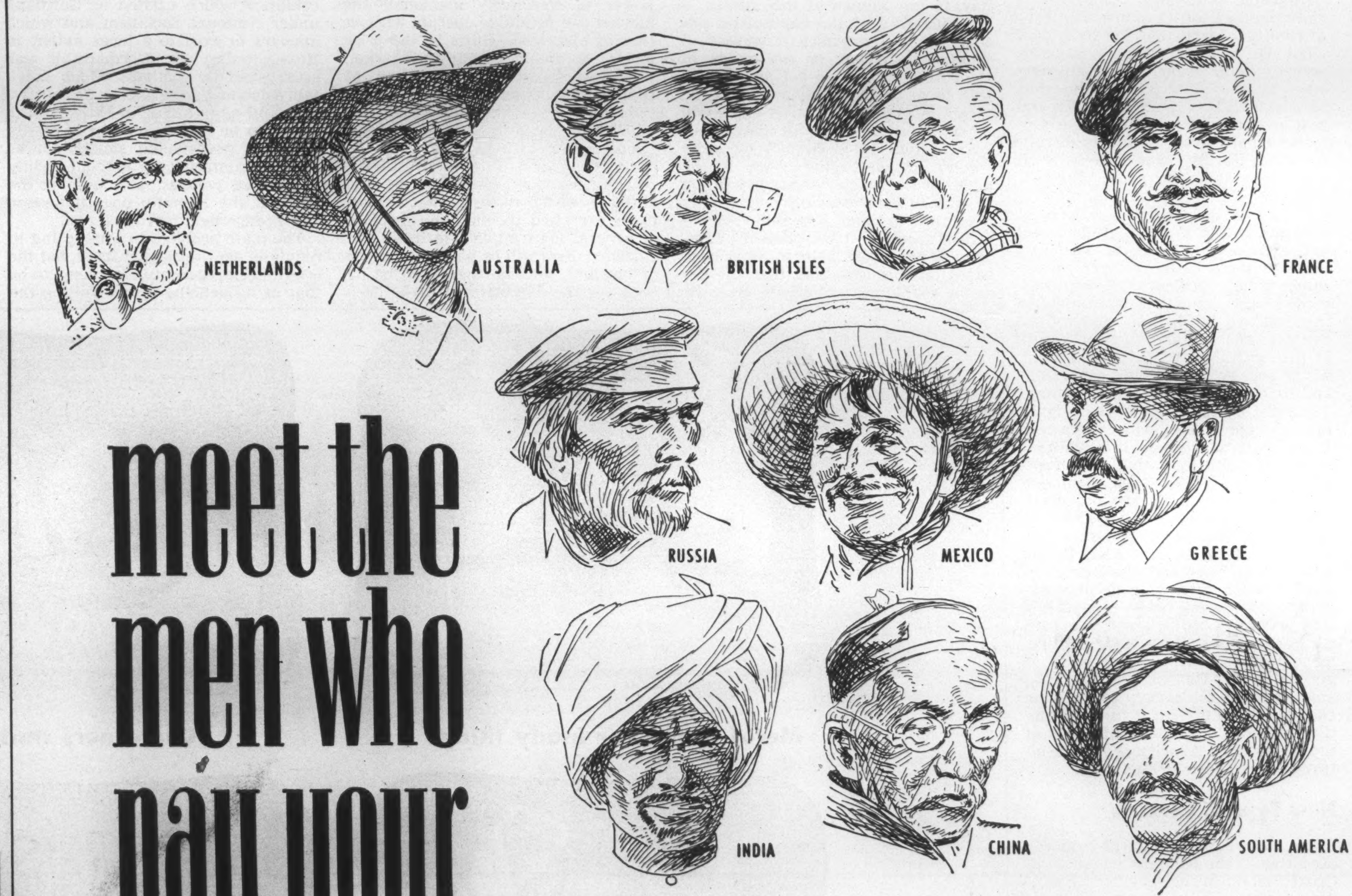

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Three Elements of the Good Society and How to Preserve Them

By B. K. SANDWELL

ONE of the most interesting and suggestive discussions of the essential nature of the tremendous problem which now confronts civilized mankind is to be found in a recent article in the *Fortnightly Law Journal* of Toronto. It is unsigned, but is obviously by a Canadian with a philosophic interest in both law and economics.

Its thesis is stated in its opening paragraph, as follows: "The good society requires for its foundation three attributes. First, that the individual shall be free to enjoy reasonable security against arbitrary interference by the state. Secondly, that society shall be a living organism and that the social pattern shall be protected from forces seeking to disrupt it. And thirdly, that society shall have the capacity for dynamic change."

It is, says the writer, easy to combine any two of these characteristics, but extremely difficult to keep all three of them in the pattern at the same time. Mediaeval society succeeded for a long time in combining the first two, but had no capacity for dynamic change, and the end result of this shift was a grave weakening of the society "as a living organism" and its exposure to disruptive forces. The third combination, that of dynamic change along with protection from disruptive forces, is illustrated in recent years by both Communism and Fascism, with their complete absence of freedom for the individual.

The freedom of the individual requires that the chief power in the society shall be in the hands of the law-making body and shall be exercised through laws of general application. The ability to adapt the society to dynamic change requires, on the other hand, a strong executive, largely free from the restraints of general laws. But the price of being able to adapt the society to dynamic change and to protect it from disruptive forces is a grave diminution of the individual's security against arbitrary interference by the state.

New Type of Controls

The victory of Parliament over the executive — the King-in-Council — in Great Britain in the seventeenth century meant that the state lost the power to control the rate of dynamic change, for it put an end to all economic controls which were inconsistent with the rule of law. The external controls, by tariffs and Navigation Acts, could be worked effectively by Parliament, but the internal controls over wages and prices could not, because they needed executive action, so they rapidly disappeared. New types of control based on the humanitarian principle came into vogue, but these also could be operated by general laws, such as those relating to child labor and public health.

"But in the early part of the twentieth century capitalism began to break down, producing the great crisis of liberalism and the threat of the 'New Despotism'. The humanitarians had conceived their program as protecting society against the rigors of capitalism. But they had not conceived the possibility of having to protect society from the breakdown of capitalism itself."

This breakdown was registered on the public mind by the Great Depression, and the writer of this article believes that the present drive towards an executive state comes from the public, "with the events of the thirties pressed indelibly on their minds," rather than from power-hungry civil servants and politicians. The public now wants security, not so much against arbitrary interference by the state, as against the economic disaster imposed on many individuals by the operations of uncontrolled dynamic change.

This new protection, says our author, can be supplied by law, but only at the price of accepting a static state. "The law can overthrow the operation of the market and maintain a static state, but the law cannot intervene in the market and seek to protect society by tempering its force . . . . In a dynamic society, the rule of the market is the necessary corollary of the rule of law, and the basic problem of our day is, can we maintain the freedom of the market and at the same time find some means of protecting society?"

The great threat to our society today, in the opinion of this author, is "the inability of the capitalistic system to place a sufficient volume of purchasing power in the hands of the consumer". I do not myself like this form of the statement, and the idea in my opinion is better expressed by calling it the ability of the capitalistic system to place a very large volume of purchasing power in the hands of the savers, whose disposition to put it to work can vary very greatly from time to time. The author of the article thinks that the present philosophy of organized labor in America is based on this idea, and that the demand for increased wages is a demand for greater distribution to the consumer as distinguished from the saver. He raises the very logical objection to this, that there is no reason why a consumer's dividend should be confined to organized labor to the exclusion of the farmer, the white-collar worker and other low income groups; he suggests instead the abolition of the income tax on the lower brackets and its replacement by a sales tax, which could be cancelled "in any month it was desired to release purchasing power".

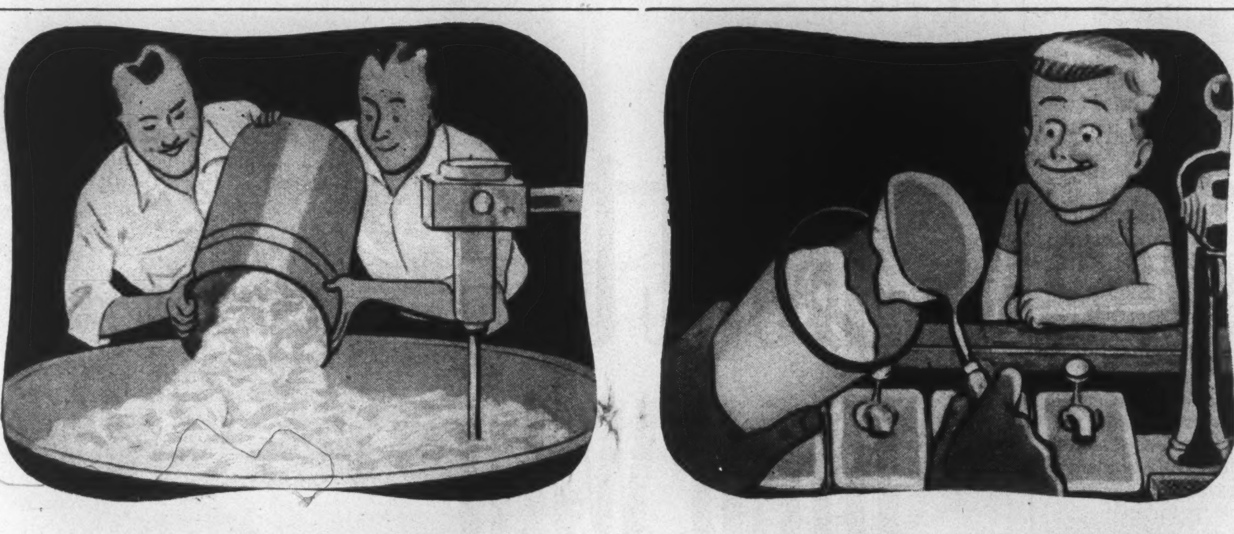
Free Market Essential

The object to be aimed at by any such device is that of rendering it unnecessary to abolish the free market, "by controlling the conditions precedent to the operation of the market". If the supply of purchasing power is effectively managed, the market can be left to operate without fear of disastrous shifts in the price level. A freely operating market, with its response to conditions of supply and demand, is essential to the freedom of the individual, for without it a large measure of his economic activity, which after all is the basis of the kind of life he lives, must be directed and controlled by the authority of the state. If that authority is exercised through the medium of general laws applicable to all the citizenry there will be no great danger of tyranny, because there will be no need for the executive to make decisions in special cases. But if that authority is exercised in many separate special cases, by an executive only partly or not at all restrained by general laws, there will inevitably be tyranny. For example, any executive authority which undertook to determine at the same time both the wages paid to the producers of all articles of domestic origin and the prices charged for their products would speedily become "an omnipotent bureaucracy which would be above both the Cabinet and Parliament".

Such a state would be highly responsive to dynamic changes and reasonably secure against disruptive forces within; but the individual would be completely at the mercy of the bureaucracy, and law as we understand it would have ceased to have any significance. This was the precise condition which existed in Germany under National Socialism and which appears to exist to a large extent in Russia today. In Germany it was established by methods which inevitably doomed the state to be militaristic and aggressive; in Russia there seems to be no reason why a highly arbitrary government should not be able to maintain itself without unduly aggressive policies, although at the moment the Kremlin does not seem at all concerned to prove it can.

The main problem in attempting to regulate, not the market itself, but the conditions precedent to it, seems to be that of influencing or controlling the disposition to invest savings. The process of investing savings (which are always in the form of money or credit at the moment of the decision to invest) is a composite of two acts, the act of abstaining from consumption and the act of purchasing capital goods. Unfortunately it is possible for these two acts either to come close together in time or to be widely separated. When an owner of money or credit abstains for too long a time both from purchase of consumption goods and from the purchase of capital goods, the result is a serious diminution of total purchasing. It is now possible for this to go on for so long before correcting itself that the social results become intolerable, which is substantially what is meant by the breakdown of capitalism; and the fact that the evil results can be almost entirely concentrated upon the most defenceless groups — the unorganized or surplus workers and the agriculturists — makes the situation the more dangerous.

The author of the *F. L. J.* article expresses the view that consumer purchasing power can be maintained at a proper level "without the state interfering with the forces of the market". This seems a fairly sweeping assumption which would need to be proved, but it is at least possible that interference with the supply of purchasing power would be the least dangerous form of interference that the state could employ, and would do least in the way of necessitating other forms.



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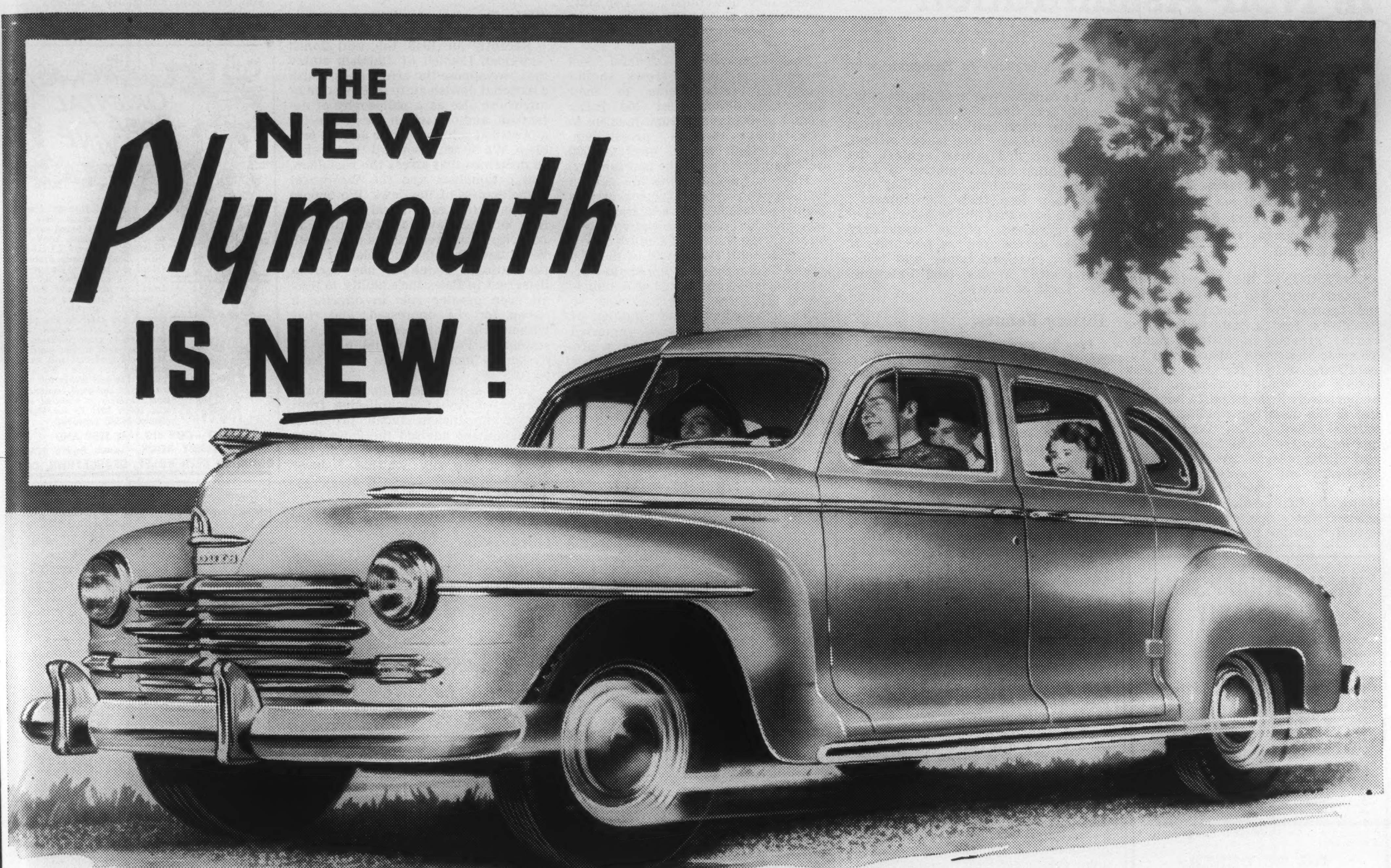

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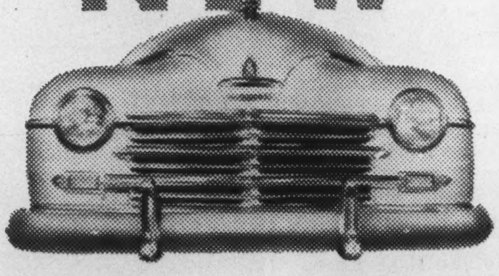

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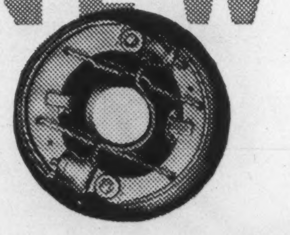

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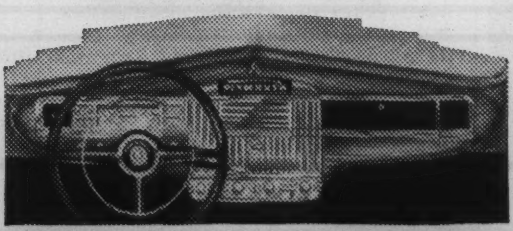

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Philosophy of Zionism Is Non-Assimilation

By A. E. PRINCE

This writer believes that the underlying philosophy of Zionism is against the assimilation and integration of Jewish people in the communities where they live; that history shows many outstanding examples of "Jewish emancipation", despite Zionists' contention that it has failed.

Many prominent Rabbis and Jewish laymen vigorously oppose Zionism.

CONCERNING the Palestine impasse, much has been written for and against the Zionists' claim to establish a Jewish State in Palestine on the grounds of historic rights, economic absorptive capacity and humanitarian relief for the hapless victims of Nazi oppression. But comparatively little attention has been paid to the underlying philosophy of political Zionism, its fundamental approach to the whole "Jewish problem" of the present day. It is highly significant and promising that the terms of reference of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry widened the scope of investigation beyond Palestine to the position and attitudes of Jews in European countries.

The cardinal points of Zionist philosophy are: first, the belief that progressive emancipation of Jews from their disabilities has failed; second, a fear of, and protest against, the assimilation and integration of Jews in the communities where they live, lest they lose their "Jewishness"; third, a hope that this homeless, hopeless, uprooted "people" can only achieve its "mission" to humanity if it has a "national home" and "commonwealth" in one land Palestine, the "Land of Israel".

History Refutes

Has the movement of Jewish emancipation really failed? History shows that, from Cromwell in 17th century England onwards, disabilities were gradually removed in Europe and America, so that the Jews were admitted to full citizenship and other political privileges, accompanied by economic, social and intellectual emancipation. In England professing Jews have filled the offices of Viceroy of India, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Cabinet ministers, and a Christian Jew, Disraeli, became Prime Minister. In finance the cosmopolitan Rothschilds of London, Paris and Vienna negotiated between 1817-1902 public loans to the amount of $6,500,000,000; in addition to huge loans on American and Mexican railroads, the Kuhn—Loeb Company of New York financed Japan's war against Russia in 1904-5 to the tune of over $200,000,000, whilst another Jewish financier subsidized Bismarck's wars. In the intellectual realm Jews shared in and also made notable contributions to western culture, in science winning 18 Nobel Prizes out of 141 during the years 1901-31. Some of us recall Dr. Weizmann as a lecturer in chemistry at Manchester University, which gave to this Russian refugee from Pinsk his chance in science and later as Zionist leader. (For fuller details see Salo Baron's "Social and Religious History of the Jews", Vol. II).

It is true that in the 19th century some Jewish disabilities still persisted in Czarist Russia and Rumania and the pogroms of 1881 occurred, while anti-Semitism raised its head in France in the Dreyfus Case. But note that the majority of Frenchmen rallied to the side of the Jewish captain; so that this cause célèbre is more a proof of the gains in Jewish emancipation than the hopeless failure which prompted Herzl of Vienna to inaugurate the Zionist movement in his fateful book, "The Jewish State" of 1896.

It was primarily the East European Jews who, favoring progressive emancipation and assimilation in opposition to most leaders of Western Jewry, promoted political Zionism as the solution of the Jewish Problem. After years of acrimonious disputes and tortuous diplomacy they corralled Jewish philanthropic organizations, and, aided by the Hilter crisis, stampeded most Jews into the political Zionism camp. For a full-length, critical account of these "intrigues" in high-pressuring and coercing Jews, read a remarkable book just published by an anti-Zionist American, Rabbi Berger—"The Jewish Dilemma."

Paying-Guests

The prime fundamental of the Zionist philosophy is a strong opposition to assimilation and integration of Jews into their respective communities, based on the assumption of the solidarity of the whole "Jewish people" and the "homelessness" of individual Jews. A forerunner of Zionism, the Russian Pinsker, wrote in 1892: "The Jew is nowhere at home, nowhere regarded as a native." In one of the most recent and best presentations of the Zionist case, "Justice for My People", the jurist Mr. E. Frankenstein declares that "though emancipated for 150 years and assimilated in many countries, the Jews never participated in the gradual building-up of the state of which they became nationals . . The state was not their own, not their work, not the expression of the life of the people from which they descended . . . For sixty generations they have been guests, paying-guests of highly profiteering hosts."

The Zionists are fearful lest through assimilation Jews should lose their attachments to their ancient traditions, lest too many should be converted from Judaism to Christianity through proselytism, inter-marriage, etc — over 200,000 were baptized during the last century.

There are many Rabbis and Jewish laymen who oppose vigorously this Zionist philosophy. Thus in May, 1917, (six months before the Balfour Declaration) the leaders of English Jewry in the Conjoint Committee of the two Jewish organizations, the Anglo-Jewish Association and Board of Deputies, which for forty years had done so much to ameliorate the condition of Jews at home and abroad, protested against the "Zionist theory which regards all the Jewish communities of the world as constituting a homeless nationality, incapable of complete identification with the nations among whom they dwell."

American Jewish leaders also protested against Zionism to President Wilson "because the Jews are dedicated heart and soul to the welfare of the countries where they dwell under free conditions. All Jews repudiate every suspicion of a double allegiance."

"We Oppose . . . "

Recently in 1943 the anti-Zionist American Council of Judaism stated that "we oppose the effort to establish a national Jewish state in Palestine or anywhere else as a philosophy of defeatism, and one which does not offer a practical solution of the Jewish problem. We dissent from all these related doctrines that stress the racialism, and nationalism and the theoretical homelessness of the Jews. We oppose such doctrines as inimical to the welfare of the Jews in Palestine, in America or wherever Jews may dwell. We believe that the intrusion of Jewish national statehood has been a deterrent in Palestine's ability to play an even greater role in offering a haven for the oppressed, and that without the insistence upon such a statehood, Palestine would today be harboring more refugees from Nazi terror."

There is precedent for the anti-Zionists' policy of assimilation from one of the ancient Judaic prophets, Jeremiah, who advised the Jews then in Babylonian captivity: "Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captive, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof, shall ye have peace." In other words, "Seek the welfare of the community in which you live and integrate yourself into its life, for only in this fashion will you know peace."

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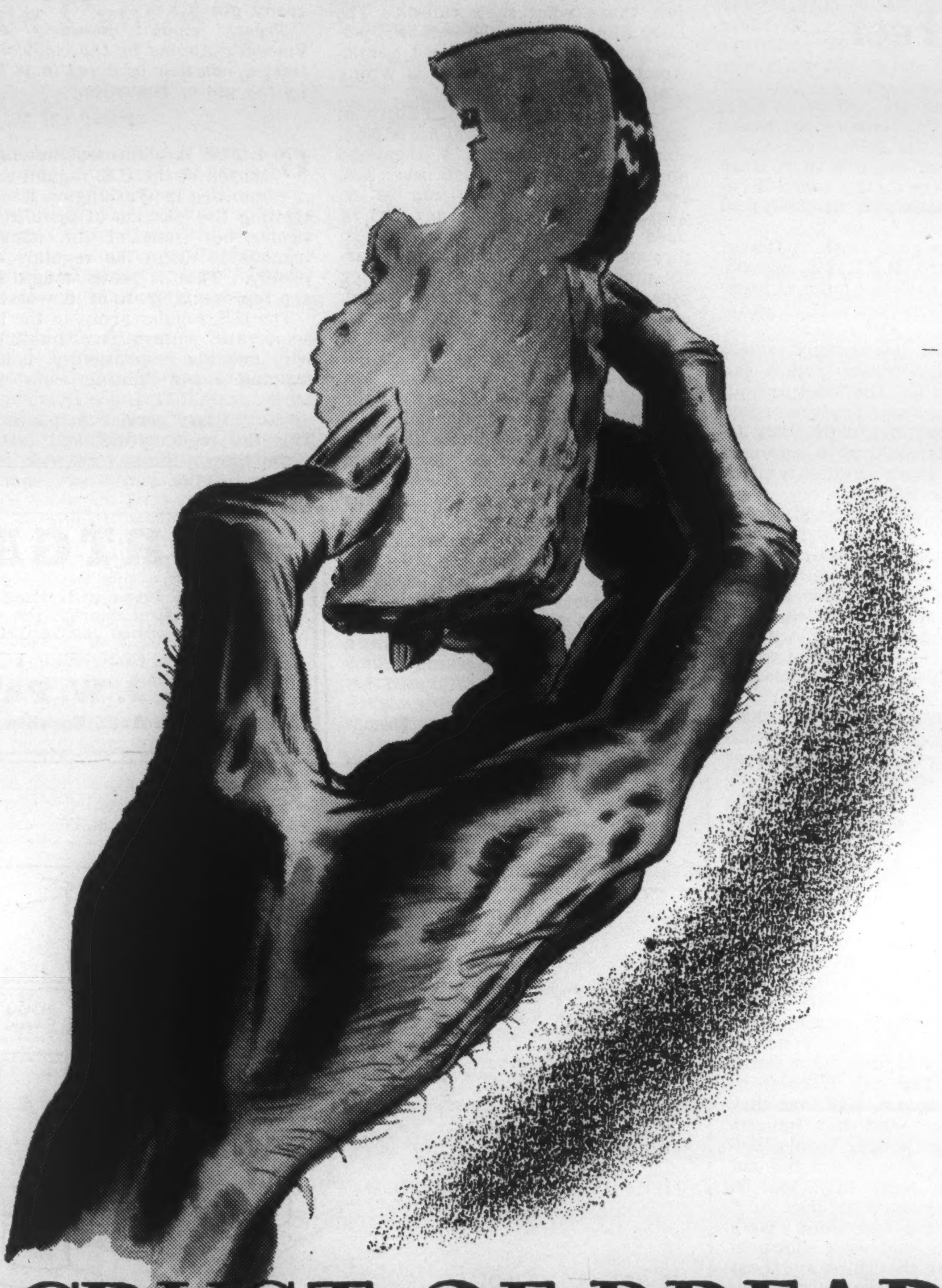

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THE MELTING POT

They Laughed when Bozo Sat Down To Play Duets With His Feet

By J. N. HARRIS

A PRESS release from the Zoo at Shapeless, Mass., states that Bozo, an eight year old orang-utan has been trained to play the piano. Although the animal is unable to read a note, it has succeeded in memorizing a vast repertoire of piano music. A novel feature of Bozo's playing is said to be his use of his feet. He is able to work all three pedals with one foot, while using the other as a sort of auxiliary hand in some of the more difficult compositions of Liszt, where, many pianists agree, an additional hand is virtually a necessity.

Mr. Selby Grapple, the well-known music critic, writes: "Bozo's performance, while providing something of a spectacle for the merely curious, was something of a disappointment. I should say that the experiment of teaching a beast to play the piano has been, on the whole, a failure, and should be sufficient to put an end to this sort of tiresome nonsense.

"The program was an ambitious one—all too ambitious, as it turned out. It was truly painful to watch the beast playing Clementi's lovely "Sonatine," (Op. 37, No. 1) as if he were a mere — and a not-especially good—mechanism. The "Andantino," which should be played *con espressione*, was played without *espressione* of any sort.

"Later, one was treated to the melancholy spectacle of the unfortunate animal, (which, after all, can hardly be held personally responsible), using a series of Chopin Etudes as mere vehicles for conveying his technical brilliance to a not frightfully intelligent audience. Need one say more?"

Mr. Grapple does, another column and a half, but as coated stock is scarcer than newsprint, we can only give his conclusion.

"Judging by the revolting, and, one felt, quite unconsidered enthusiasm of the audience, one might see a future for the creature in a sort of vaudeville, but hardly in the field of serious music."

•

THE following is a brief résumé of a current labour dispute: Local 32 of the I.C.W.U. has voted that its delegates to the District 4 convention should urge the convention to transfer from the I.C.W.U. (A.F.L.-T.L.C.) to District 50, U.M.W.A. (A.F.L.-C.C.L.). The U.M.W.A. left the C.I.O. in 1942 and joined the A.F.L. in 1945, but although the T.L.C. is the Canadian counterpart (roughly) of the A.F.L., the Canadian section of the U.M.W.A. is affiliated with the C.C.L., which is the Canadian counterpart (roughly) of the C.I.O.

This will be good news to former W.R.C.N.S. and R.C.E.M.E. personnel, who will now feel quite at home in civil life.

•

IT IS becoming increasingly evident that the war crimes trial is bad theatre. DeMille, Hitchcock, or almost any Broadway producer could have done better, but at that, our defeated enemies could have arranged such a trial more brilliantly than anyone on our side.

In fact, the late Signor Mussolini had a very vivid idea about what such a trial would be like. He said, "I shall never fall into the hands of the enemy, to face a public trial in the Madison Square Garden, with seats at $100 a ticket." We might have taken a tip from an old showman with such a talent for creating spectacles.

Perhaps, somewhere in the dock at Nuremberg, there sits the genius who wrote the scenario for another famous trial, that of the July 20, 1944, conspirators who tried to overthrow Hitler. The German papers made much of the fact that the men were to be given a fair trial, which served to fill in the time necessary for building the scaffolds, and no more.

On that occasion Field Marshal von Witzleben entered the court with his arm upraised in the Hitler salute, and was told by the Judge that the Hilter salute was reserved solely for those who had honor in their bodies. (The judge later found him guilty). The only request of any of the prisoners was that they should be shot, and not hanged. (Request refused). One man pleaded that he had been an ass, but not a pig-dog. The judge ruled that he had been an ass *and* a pig-dog.

The trial and execution were filmed in detail, and were shown in every corner of the Third and Last Reich. They filled every little German with an earnest determination not to get caught conspiring with anybody.

If the organizer of the conspiracy trial *is* in the Nuremberg dock, he must look upon the proceedings as pretty small potatoes. That is perhaps the best thing to be said for Nuremberg. How insignificant it has made the defendants. What's the name of that chap that used to run the Luftwaffe? It's slipped our memory.

•

WILL the National Health Service Bill, which the British Parliament is arguing about at the moment, provide medical service for the casual traveller in London? That is the question that will interest any Canadians who have ever been sick in the Empire's capital. Up till now the only solution has been to find some chap from Regina studying for an F.R.C.S., or trust to Dame Nature, D.B.E.

Before the war, when certain sections of Holland Park and Bloomsbury were Canadian suburbs, a Calgary friend of ours went out to look for a doctor in London. He had to be vaccinated, because he was going into the R.A.F. He said that he found eight herbalists, a chiropractor and a number of palmists, but no Doctors of Medicine.

Somebody, well versed in English fiction, sent him to Harley St., W. 1, where he was assured of finding any number of doctors. The fee, for one vaccination, was $25, but collecting twenty-five frogskins from a Calgarian for a little scratch on the arm is not the easiest thing in the world. He finally left a pound note and was removed forcibly by his friends.

At the other end of the scale is the Free Hospital. Let us suppose that you suffer from an earache in London. You walk along the Gray's Inn Road and see an Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital. What luck! You go into the waiting room, and after half an hour on the bench, you are hailed before the Lady Almoner . (Honest Injun, that's what she's called). The Lady Almoner, with the well-bred persistence of an impoverished gentlewoman, finds out all that is wrong with you.

Not in the medical way, of course; no, she finds out that you are a Nonconformist, a Colonial, a vagabond and other things that you never suspected yourself. There can be no question of your paying any sort of fixed fee or flat rate. You must go through the whole, exhilarating charity process, or toddle off to Harley Street. (In the end you get treated, and pay 2s. 3d. for medicine).

You may be bitterly opposed to State Medicine in Canada, but do not let that prejudice you against Mr. Bevan's new bill, no matter what the British Medical Association may say. If P. O'D. were to conduct a lightning poll of the Canadian sections of London, such as the Horse and Dolphin, the Park Lane, Smokey Joe's and the Haymarket Club, we should predict a heavy majority in favor of reform — any reform.

•

AESOP could probably make something of the misfortune that recently befell a young fellow in a large office. As the young fellow was particular about who used his drinking glass, he labelled it with a large, red label, "Danger — Trench Mouth."

He was a little surprised to see another member of the staff using the same glass.

"Do you want to get trench mouth?" he asked.

"No," said the offender, "I've already got it."

Trench mouth, jocularly called Vincent's Angina by the medical profession, can now be cured in 48 hours by the use of penicillin.

•

G. I. JOE is at present having his whack at the U.S. regular army. A committee in Washington is investigating the question of caste in particular, but some of the witnesses manage to damn the regulars completely. That is really tough stuff, and represents Snafu at its worst.

The U.S. regular army, in the truly democratic pattern, is a small body with one big responsibility, namely, training a big fighting army in a hurry, so that G. I. Joe doesn't have to do military service in peacetime. This the regulars did, and furthermore, the top brass consented to be known as Ike, and Tooey, and Ol' Blood and Guts like regular democratic guys.

Now that it is all over, G. I. Joe has forgiven the Krauts, who, he finds, are just like the folks at home, but he isn't going to forgive the regulars, or the officers, or the English, or any of the other enemies who helped him, in one way or another, to win the war.

O.K., Joe, by all means take down the off-limit signs, but remember that when you do, you can't leave the army to the West Pointers with the same well-justified confidence during this little spell of peace.

• •

THEY never knew it, but the Britons who used the Alwych station in London's Underground (subway) to hide from German bombs had classical company. Workmen last week began removing some $16,000,000 worth of ancient heroes and heroines from an offshoot of the Underground station. The ancients were the British Museum's famed Elgin Marbles, plucked from the Parthenon (in 1801) by Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin.

— *Time* Magazine.

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Not size but soundness is the primary test of any business and of its ability to borrow. We count thousands of small businesses among our valued customers. In fact, most of our large accounts are companies which started in a small way and steadily grew through the wise use of our bank credit. The Royal Bank Manager is there to serve all types and sizes of business. He'd like to serve *you*.

WORKING CAPITAL
TO KEEP PEOPLE WORKING

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

PRAIRIE LETTER

Three-Man Commission Examines Saskatchewan's Crime Causes

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

NOW that the war is over, one would be inclined to believe that crime is running rampant in Saskatchewan as in many provinces. But such isn't the case. While there has been a slight increase in the number of cases and convictions since the end of hostilities, there is no indication the province is experiencing a post-war crime wave.

Attorney-General J. W. Corman regards the 10 per cent rise in crime in 1945 as "normal". He points out, however, that Saskatchewan's crime record during the war years showed a steady decline.

The number of cases dropped from 6,544 in 1939, the last year of peace, to 3,608 in 1944, the last complete war year, a decrease of 2,936 cases. In 1945 there were 3,871 cases recorded, an increase of 263 over the previous year. Convictions declined from 2,577 in 1939 to 1,268 in 1944 — a drop of 1,309. The total in 1945 was 1,552, 284 more than in the year before.

Mr. Corman believes this rise in crime can be accounted for largely by the increase in the population as men and women return from active service and war plants. There is nothing to indicate that the veterans are any more responsible than others for the slight increase in prosecutions and convictions.

To guard against a serious outbreak in crime, the Saskatchewan government has appointed a three-man commission to make a study of the causes leading to the increase in crime. The commission will visit penal institutions in Saskatchewan, eastern Canada and the United States. Afterward, public hearings will be held in the province to give schools, churches and other organizations an opportunity to make suggestions for dealing with this problem.

In its work the commission will concern itself with the problem of rehabilitation of offenders, crime prevention, parole and probation. A report will be submitted to the government with recommendations.

Dr. S. R. Laycock, professor of educational psychology at the University of Saskatchewan since 1927, is chairman of the commission. Other members are Clarence Halliday, executive director of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, and W. H. Holman, a barrister at Outlook, Saskatchewan, since 1915.

Poplar for Shoes

Unlimited possibilities for the utilization of Saskatchewan poplar is seen by Frank Eliason, Saskatoon, chairman of the province's Royal Forestry Commission. The wood, he says, is in demand in England for matches and in Holland for 3,000,000 pairs of wooden shoes.

Church Mortgages

Churches of all denominations in Saskatchewan, in rural as well as in urban centres are rapidly liquidating their mortgages, most of which have been of many years' standing.

Seventy-one churches are reported to have burned their mortgages in 1945 — amounting to $449,500. Of this number, 47 were Protestant churches, 21 Roman Catholic and three Hebrew places of worship. The mortgages averaged $4,500. Some were for about $1,000, while others were as high as $20,000.

In all cases, the money to retire them was raised during the past few years, most of it last year. It is estimated that another 40 churches will be burning their mortgages in 1946.

The debts were a hang-over from the period when drought, depression and low prices harried the farming population as well as city workers. The fact that Saskatchewan, in 1944, had the best crop in history, is probably the main reason why the people were in a much better position to support their churches last year.

Names Make News

Names, no matter how old, make news. Prof. Grant MacEwan, of the extension department, University of Saskatchewan, claims the names of most prairie centres are of Indian origin. Here are a few:

Neepawa, Manitoba: Meaning a "place of plenty," it was named by Sioux Indians because of the abundance of berries nearby.

Nipawin, Saskatchewan: A place where Indian women saw their men off when they went trading down the Saskatchewan river. It means the "place where we stand and wait."

Meota, Saskatchewan: An Indian name meaning "great heart."

Medicine Hat, Alberta: Named after a Cree medicine man who constantly wore what was regarded by other Indians as a magic war bonnet.

Landmark Sold

A glittering chapter in Canada's theatrical era has passed into history, with the ringing down for the last time of the gilt-edged curtain in Winnipeg's fabulous Orpheum theatre. The building was recently sold to a dealer who, 34 years ago, watched the curtain rise on the glory of Sarah Bernhardt's opening performance in the Manitoba city.

For more than a quarter century the centre of Canada's histrionic progress, the Orpheum, across whose stage have trod such internationally-know great as Sir Harry Lauder and Houdini and also the near-great, is listed now simply and unromantically as a piece of real estate. It will probably live out its remaining days as a warehouse.

The majestic $400,000 playhouse which opened its 14 front doors to the public 35 years ago, and which was patronized by more than 10,000,000 people, has passed into the hands of a Winnipeg syndicate for a reported price of $7,500. Its lavish fixtures, fashioned to match the structure's Greek architectural scheme, also went on the auction block.

Legislature Broadcast

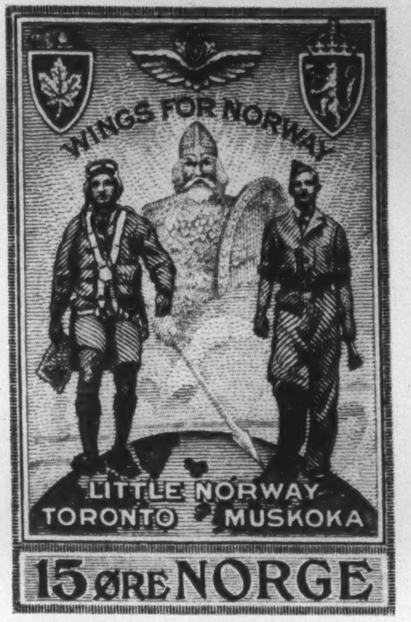
Something new in broadcasting, perhaps unprecedented in Canada, was carried on in Regina during the recent session of the legislature. Radio station CKCK took its microphones into the Saskatchewan legislative chamber and "aired" all the important speeches and debates. The cost to the provincial government, which sponsored the broadcasts, was about $900 for 36 hours.

Premier T. C. Douglas believes the broadcasts, tried solely as an experiment, raised the level of the debates. He explains that speakers, knowing that what they were going to say was to be broadcast, spent more time concentrating on points to be covered and the presentation of speeches.

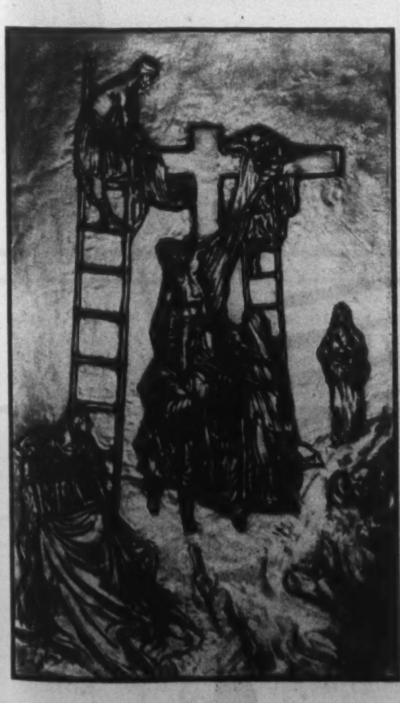
Hundreds of letters favoring the broadcasts have been received by the government. It is almost certain they will be continued next session.

Perfume Base

Perfume manufacturers in New York plan to use the glands of Saskatchewan muskrats as a base for their fine perfumes. According to Fred Mullins, of the Department of Natural Resources, Regina, the New York firm is ready to pay $5 a quart for the glands. If enough of them are obtainable, the company may start processing in Canada.



This postage stamp was issued recently in Norway by the Norwegian Government to commemorate the training in Canada during the war of Royal Norwegian Air Force personnel at "Little Norway" Training Centre in Ontario. Mr. John Palmer Darnell of Glendale, Ohio, Public Relations Officer for the Royal Norwegian Air Force in America, recently made a special visit to Oslo, which resulted in the decision to issue the new stamp.



One of 50 pewter repoussé panels by Albert Marschner Gilles, depicting the "Life of Christ", which are on view in Maurice Cody Memorial Hall of St Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor St. E., until April 28. Total proceeds (adult admission, .25, juniors, .15) go to the Student Christian Movement in support of its interdenominational work throughout the universities of Canada.

St. John Ambulance Association

Over 850 Years of Faithful Service in Peace and War.

THE St. John Ambulance Association has its roots in the earliest years of chivalry, when the Knights of St. John founded the Order of St. John in the 11th century.

A hospital for pilgrims in Amalfi, Italy, which had been originally established by Charlemagne, was obtained by the Order, at the time of the first Crusaders. The Order became a great power for healing throughout Christendom, and particularly served pilgrims to the Holy Land.

The Order took as its arms a white cross on a red field, which became a sign of protection to the weak. The insignia was later changed to a white cross on a black field.

This white eight-pointed cross, worn on the left breast of the Knights, signifies (1) Observation, (2) Tact, (3) Resource, (4) Dexterity, (5) Explicitness, (6) Discrimination, (7) Perseverance, (8) Sympathy.

The work of the Order has continued during the centuries, rendering aid to the injured, and is now known as the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Ontario headquarters of the Association are located at 46 Wellesley Street, Toronto.

This is one of a series of announcements regarding the activities of the Association, contributed by GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED

THE SCIENCE FRONT

With "Magic" Glasses You'll Be Seeing Movies in the Round

By MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

IF YOU'RE old enough you may recall one of the most popular indoor sports of grandpa's day—looking through the stereoscope (which occupied a place of honor on every parlor table) and marvelling as the Plaza of St. Mark's, Venice, fairly leaped up at you, and the pigeons and the people, not to mention the famous Dome stood out before your astonished eyes in a most lifelike and realistic manner.

Pretty tame sport — and not so wonderful in the opinion of this modern miracle-sated generation? And yet, the old-fashioned stereoscope was the grand-daddy of three-dimensional photography, developed in this war—the device which made pin-point bombing possible. Viewed through special glasses, three-dimensional vectograph prints revealed every detail in the target, houses, trees, hills—"in the round," uncannily true to life, even if not as big. Using one of these films a Naval Commander in the South Pacific gauged the height of a hill so accurately that he was able to drop shells smack on a Japanese emplacement and knock it out.

Peacetime research in so-called "three-dimensional vision" may bring even more sensational developments. Viewed through spectacles with special polarizing lenses, which create the illusion of depth in motion pictures and stills, your favorite movie stars may seem so real on the screen you'll feel you can put out a hand and touch them. Such spectacles may become standard equipment in movie houses, perhaps attached to each seat.

How are movies "in the round" made possible? Well, first, something about the way we human beings see, for this whole business of polarizing lenses is based on the principles of sight. All of us take for granted that reality consists in seeing actual objects "in the round," that is, as solid objects with depth as well as just length and breadth. Actually we see objects this way because we have two eyes which observe them at different angles — and automatically compare notes. Our brains then fuse these right- and left-eye images into a single three-dimensional impression The old-fashioned stereopticon glass did something of the same thing. It was an optical instrument with two lenses, through which photographs taken in pairs from slightly different angles appeared to stand out and have solidarity.

Three - dimensional photography, still or motion, utilizes this same principle. In its earliest development the picture was taken on two separate films, one for each eye—by means of a double camera with lenses about three inches apart. Dual lenses were also required for projection; one of which polarized vertically for the left eye, the other horizontally for the right eye.

That word polarization seems to be popping up quite frequently—keep it in mind, for you're going to hear a lot more about it. These earlier 3-D photographs of course had to be viewed through special polarizing spectacles, without which such a picture was just a jumbled mess. Using the glasses, each eye saw the picture meant for it and the optical nerve centre of the brain fused them into a single three-dimensional impression, the same as when the eyes are focused on a solid object.

Process Simplified

Next step in developing movies "in the round" consisted in simplifying this process in order to obviate the need for dual projectors which would have cost exhibitors hundreds of millions of dollars to adapt their equipment. The result of considerable research on the part of Edwin H. Land and Joseph Mahler was the device known as the "vectograph" by which both right- and left-eye images are contained in a composite film which may be shown on a single standard projector.

In Harland Manchester's book, "New World of Machines," the process of making these 3-D vectograph films is explained: "A pair of stereoscopic negatives (two shots of the same object taken from different angles) are printed on the same kind of film used for making color prints, so that the pictures appear in relief on the gelatinous surfaces. These relief films are hinged at the top, and soaked in a polarizing solution, the final vectograph film is slipped between them and this photographic 'sandwich' is put through a clothes wringer and squeezed until a picture image is transferred to each side of the final film, with each picture a partial polarizer to correspond with one lens of the polaroid glasses."

Well, what's so different between the new glasses which are required when viewing one of the new motion pictures "in the round" and the old-fashioned stereoscope with its two lenses? Well, first, instead of two separate views of one object as in the old stereopticon, the new 3-D vectograph film combines the two views in one composite print. Then too, the old stereoscope placed the two photographs in an instrument so that each eye saw its respective picture without being able to see the other, whereas modern polarizing spectacles actually pick out the separate images (combined in the 3-D print) for left and right eye and each lens bars out the image intended for the other.

Incongruous Start

And that takes us back to the before mentioned polarization, the problem of regimenting or "channeling" light, which Edwin H. Land, a young physicist encountered in seeking to develop glareless automobile headlights.

First practical experiments in light polarization date back to the last century and involve two apparently incongruous factors—an English physicist, by name Herapath, and a dog which had been dosed with quinine. Perhaps we should say three factors—for the quinine is important and will be heard of again. When a student of Herapath's added iodine to the urine of a dog that had been dosed with quinine, tiny crystals were formed which attracted Herapath's attention. Some of these he noticed appeared to be opaque, transmitting no light, while others were perfectly transparent. Further study revealed, however, that all the crystals were transparent, but became opaque when one crystal lay crosswise over the other.

Herapath had actually discovered the first inexpensive artificial polarizer, but was stumped by the fact that he couldn't make a crystal large enough to be of any use. Not only did the crystals refuse to grow—they flew apart if barely touched. For seventy years, while this principle of an artificial polarizer was known, how to prepare an extensive area of Herapathite, as it was called, remained unsolved.

Then Land, trying to perfect a material to reduce headlight glare in night driving, tackled the problem . . . and solved it. Instead of trying to make the crystals larger as Herapath had attempted, he decided that

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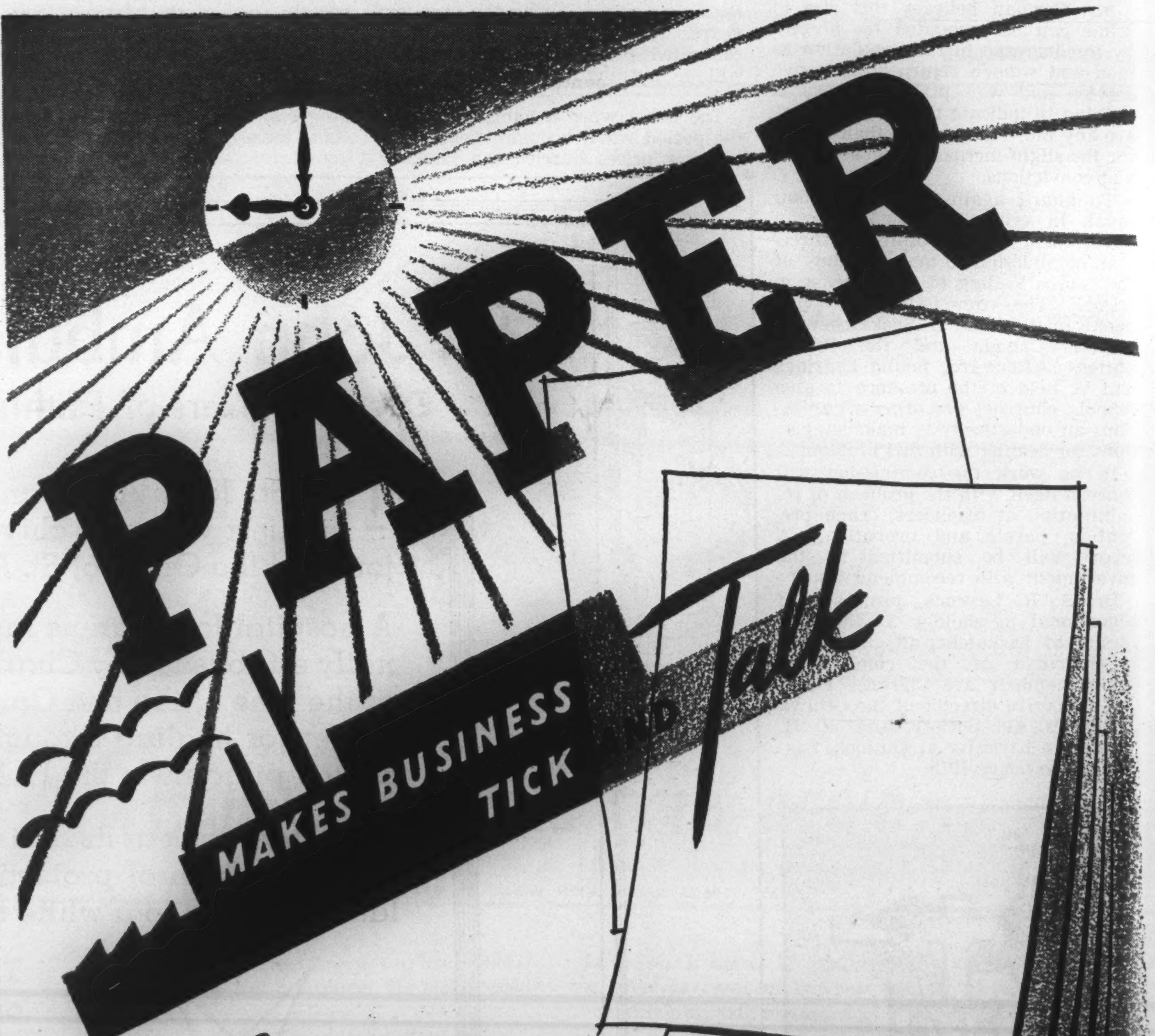

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GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

the billions of rod-like iodo-quinine crystals, if aligned all in the same direction, would constitute a kind of huge composite crystal — that is, if they could be imprisoned in some kind of a transparent binder to hold them that way. For the latter, he hit upon the idea of using a transparent plastic sheet. The tiny crystals swimming in a solution were applied to the sheet and the business of pointing them all in the same direction was solved by Land's deduction that stretching the plastic sheet would cause the crystals to align themselves, parallel to one another, in the direction of the stretch. Finally, the plastic was "frozen" so that it could not snap back and then sandwiched between protective layers of a transparent binder.

Dual Control

This was Land's polarizing sheet to eliminate headlight glare in night driving. It looks not unlike any other sheet of smoky cellophane but it's much more than that. Difference between it and other ordinary glare-reducing sheet is that the latter darkens the entire view, both the rays that glare and those that illuminate, while Land's polarizer, fitted to car lamps and windshields can be adjusted to "comb out" just the dazzling light vibrations of oncoming headlights without killing the parallel light vibrations of his own lamps by which the driver sees the road.

It works this way. Just as optical lenses can be "polarized" so that the two eyes can be made to see different images especially prepared for them because each lens bars out the image intended for the other eye (the process which enables us to see motion pictures "in the round"), so Land's polarizing sheet has an equivalent capacity for "channelling" light. For if the sheet is held so that the fixed, invisible crystals are vertical, it knocks out sidewise light vibrations and passes only the waves that vibrate up and down. And if the sheet is turned so that the "slots" are horizontal, it cuts out the vertical waves and passes the sidewise ones.

When such polarized headlight lenses and windshields are fitted to a car in a position, say at 45 degrees to the road, with the optical slots, or if you like light channels, formed by the Herapathite crystals, parallel to each other, the result is that each driver sees only his own light as it illuminates the road because the rays reflected by objects illuminated by his headlights pass through his windshield with its correspondingly parallel optical slots, but since his windshield has its optical slots crossed with those of opposing headlights, practically none of their light gets through. The result is they appear as dull bluish spheres.

Endless Possibilities

The possibilities in this device are legion. It has already produced the new shadeless windows of the Union Pacific's new streamlined "City of Los Angeles." Instead, each window has two panes of glass, the outer fixed to eliminate reflected glare—the inner rotates by turning a control knob. Each pane contains one of the polaroid "light channelling sheets" sandwiched between layers of glass. By setting the rotating pane at different points these channels or "slots" when parallel admit the maximum of light—or the light can be reduced to any degree of intensity by rotating the inner pane, so that the slots cross each other at various angles. However, when the knob is turned so that the slots are at right angles to each other, the window turns black, for all light is barred.

Spectacles fitted with *vertically* polarizing lenses can be used to eliminate glare induced by sunlight hitting the road, for then these *horizontally* polarized sunlight vibrations cannot get through. Fitted to camera lenses, similar vertically polarizing filters make it possible to obtain clear pictures of water surfaces when shooting in the direction of the sun. Used by fishermen and yachtsmen, glasses like the antiglare goggles used by the Army and Navy will similarly cut the glare on the surface of the water — and by a convenient knob may even be adjusted to obtain any desired degree of light intensity.

Light polarizing viewing devices have also demonstrated that beauty is more than skin deep. Worn by skin specialists they strip the glare from skin surfaces and reveal subsurface defects. More recently, their use has been suggested for operating surgeons. Wet tissue has its own peculiar light reflections and surgeons, wearing these polarizing glasses would be able to work more quickly and efficiently.

If someday you see showgirls dressed in clear colorless cellophane, yet resembling so many gorgeous rainbow-colored blossoms, you can thank Land's polarizer for that too—since it has the unique capacity to break light into the softer hues of the interference spectrum. You can demonstrate this for yourself by placing cellophane between two polarizers and holding them before a light, whereupon the cellophane assumes all the exquisite colors of a butterfly's wing. Shining polarized light upon the showgirls has the same effect.

Land's polarizing sheet also does many workaday jobs, too numerous to mention in any great detail here; among them detecting strains in transparent materials like glass and certain plastics for the strained areas appear colored when seen by polarized light. Builders in many lines of construction, dams, ships, etc., by using miniature models of their projects in transparent plastic, are able to determine in advance the exact distribution of stress by observing the behavior of the wavy, colored lines which appear beneath the polariscope as the load is built up.

And all this started from one man's experiments to reduce headlight glare!

But isn't that what usually happens when you face a scientist with an apparently insoluble problem? He gets not one, but many answers. And that brings us back to quinine — remember? Foreseeing Japan's aggression in the South Pacific, Land felt that supplies of quinine required in making his polarizer were by no means assured and set to work to evolve a new light polarizer in which quinine crystals would not be needed. The result was a new successful type of polarizer, basic materials of which are coke, lime, air, water and iodine, all in plentiful supply.

But the by-product of all this experimentation was something far more important — the discovery of synthetic quinine, "not a substitute or an approximation, but quinine, without the aid of a tree."

A scientific triumph like this serves as a good example of the possible by-products of enlightened industrial research.

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GARDENS OF TODAY

Trees, Shrubs and Vines Abloom Add to the Gaiety of a Garden

By COLLIER STEVENSON

EVERY year many ardent gardeners scan their seed catalogues, flock to flower shows and haunt floral displays in retail outlets searching for novelties. Because of the preoccupation over current novelties some garden-owners are apt to overlook the improved varieties previously introduced, as well as certain of the long-proved old flowers hitherto unused in their gardens. Another point often lost sight of is the floral prodigality of many shrubs and trees that can be drawn on to supplement the perennials and annuals to which so many gardens are almost completely given over. In this connection it should be remembered that long-term planting—the planting of trees and shrubs—is required to assure continuing garden beauty.

Of flowering trees, for instance, among the finest are the crabs. Spring brings a mass of flowers, pink rose or cherry-red, according to variety, followed by graceful foliage and finally by purple, red or yellow fruit. The dogwood (cornus florida) is another tree of continuing attractiveness from spring to fall. In mid-May it is alive with lovely white flowers, from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, before the appearance of the leaves, which from their original dark green change to gorgeous reds in autumn, complemented by red fruits that retain their place and color well into the winter.

DOGWOODS flourish under various interpretive botanical distinctions applied to the generic name cornus—and, in making selections, home-gardeners should note that point, as the same rule applies to other good potential selections. The dogwood described above, for instance, actually is a small tree, but other dogwoods are definitely shrubs totally different in flower and in habits of growth. Another generic name of wide divergence in application is robinia. The tall-growing familiar black locust, with its spectacular racemes of white flowers in June, belongs to the robinia family, yet that lovely rose-flowered shrub, robinia hespida, though radically different in appearance and in habits of growth, has equal claim to the generic name.

The Western catalpa, a tall-growing tree that would grace any home-grounds, is particularly attractive in July when its brown-flecked white flowers are in bloom. Although usually listed as a "flowering" tree, the smoke tree — or fringe — carries springtime flowers of no special interest, but later in the season it atones for that deficiency by its smoky effect when profusely covered with feathery fruit.

OF yellow-flowered shrubs five warrant note here: the kerria, the forsythia, first of all to burst into bloom, the laburnum, or golden chain, the flowering currant and the mahonia. The last-named is distinguished by holly-like leaves of shining green and by bright yellow flowers followed by blue berries. The old-time flowering currant, its flowers notably fragrant, is a good choice for shaded locations. Long racemes of yellow flowers, clothe the laburnum with special beauty in June. As for the forsythia, its yellow flowers in full array before the leaves are out furnish one of the high-lights in a spring-time garden. The kerria, blooming in June and from time to time during the summer, is a shrub of graceful growth and rich coloring worthy of a place in every garden.

The familiar horse-chestnut helps to solve the problem of selection for shaded portions of the home-grounds. Still another old favorite is the mountain ash, its foliage of fernlike form, its berries brilliant red—and retained from July until winter. Marked by greenish-yellow flowers of a tulip shape that give the tree its name, the tulip tree is a splendid choice for grounds of generous size. Smaller-growing, and therefore more adaptable, is the thorn, which in both the white-flowered and pink-flowered varieties is notably ornamental in appearance.

THOUGH its flowers are relatively unimportant, the prunus pissardi has a well-deserved place in this brief listing because of the striking beauty of its deep purple foliage. Another shrub of real merit, despite its lack of spectacular flowers, is the honeysuckle for its profusely-borne orange-red fruit against the foliage is a really decorative feature. The sea buckthorn, because of its silvery leaves, yellow flowers and orange-hued berries, also can contribute valuable color to a garden.

Shrub roses are too attractive to be overlooked, especially as they range in color from silvery pink to crimson-red, from white to deep yellow. And as for lilacs—their lovely white varieties and all their violet, red, mauve, blue and purple hues, their luxuriant foliage, and their wonderful hardiness tell the story of why they have been so popular for lo! these many years.

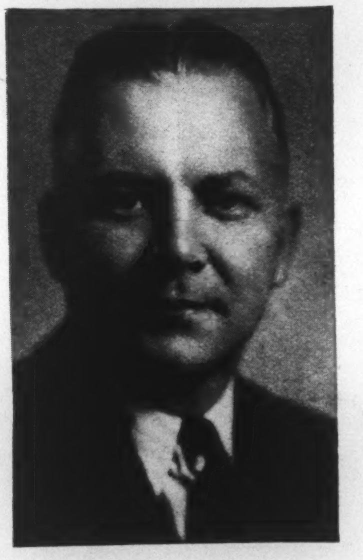
And evergreens—but that's a story, fortunately that can be postponed, as these trees and shrubs, invaluable for present and long-time effectiveness, can be planted in most parts of Canada up to mid-May with assurance of being established before the full heat of summer. Early ordering, however, is advisable because of the ever-growing demand, and, in selecting, it would be well to include varieties that will provide the garden with not only the usual green type, but a sprinkling of the silvery, gold and blue that will enliven the garden-scene.

Photo: Richard Averill Smith

As signalized by this showing of tall-growing phlox along a path of stepping-stones, masses of any flower are more effective as a rule than a scanty planting among varieties unrelated in size, type and hue.

Photo: R. A. Smith

Vines and climbers, if provided with adequate support, can be invaluable, in adding to the floral beauty of a garden. There is a wide variety from which to choose, including annuals such as morning glories, sweet peas, and cardinal climber, besides such time-honored permanent assets as the climbing rose in many a lovely hue.



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The appointment of Stan. J. Randall as General Sales Manager of The Easy Washing Machine Co. Limited is announced, effective April 1st, 1946, by F. C. Dynes, President. Mr. Randall has been connected with the Company's Sales activities for the past 18 years and is well-known to the electric appliance industry throughout Canada. *

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UP TO the moment—today's mail being in—twenty-one correspondents from all parts of Canada have assured us that "facetious" and "abstemious" contain all the vowels in natural order. One other mentions "arsenious." Our own constant enthusiasm for strange facts that don't matter a tinker's dam (and there is no "n" on this dam) seems to be widely shared. EDITOR

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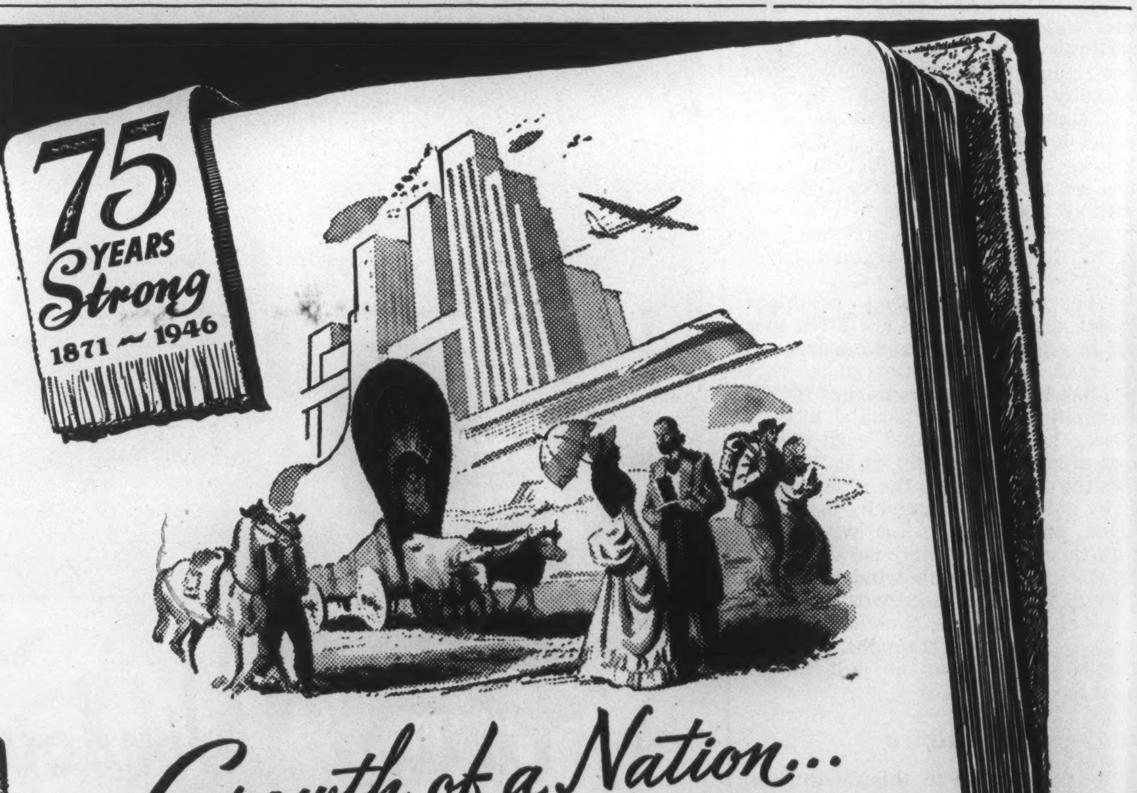

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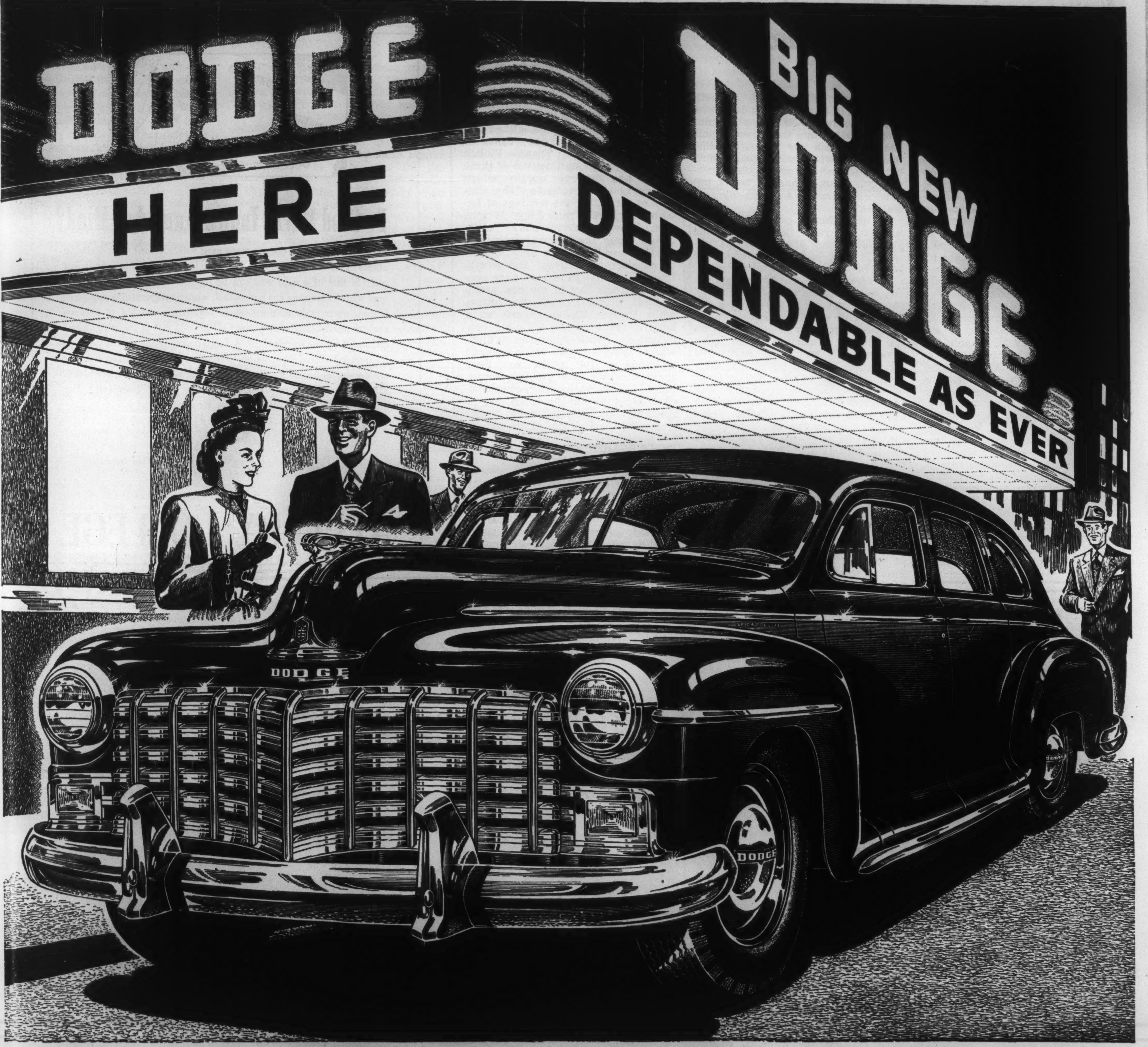

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ART AND ARTISTS

Well-Chosen Art Books Provide Sound Basis for Appreciation

By PAUL DUVAL

WE IN Canada are unfortunately situated in regard to the plastic arts. Separated as it is by vast distances and, in the main, living well apart from cultural centres, the bulk of the Canadian population sees very little original art work of any merit, and none at all of good modern painting. While this, of course, is less true of the larger towns and the cities, even such centres rarely have opportunity to see canvases by painters of international repute. This, obviously, is the main cause for the rather narrow standards and fear of genuine originality that, on the whole, prevails in Canada.

This regionalism can only, at present, be bridged by one means: books. The illustrated art book has a significant role to play here, quite different in character to that it occupies in England, the United States or France. In those countries, publications on art are a supplement to the viewing of the actual masterpieces harbored there; in Canada, however, since fine original works of art are relatively scarce and extremely centralized, books must inevitably bear a vital part as the essential core of aesthetic enlightment. As methods of reproduction are increasingly refined, it is possible to convey more and more of the nature of the original work of art to those whose acquaintance with it can come only through plates in books. Because of this peculiarly vital role which art publications must play in the aesthetic education of our people, it is our intention to review in these columns from time to time those recent publications which are of outstanding merit. For whether the reader may happen to live in a metropolitan centre or in a small hamlet, books, unlike exhibitions, are readily accessible.

Of all volumes published during the past few years, the most valuable pictorial survey of general art history is that published under the auspices of the United States National Gallery of Art (issued by Random House of Canada) called simply, "Masterpieces of Painting." It is unquestionably one of the most successful pieces of color reproduction on the mass production scale ever achieved. By means of eighty-five large color plates it conveys a fairly thorough idea of the development of western painting from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The accompanying text has been selected from works of critics as varied as Roger Fry and Walter Pater, and writers as different as T. S. Eliot and Machiavelli.

There are many volumes available dealing with different aspects of the arts of specific nations which range in quality from quite excellent surveys to very poor and distorted versions. The art of the United States, for instance, has come in for a spate of volumes of distinctly varied calibre. One of the most reliable series on that country's art is the one issued over a period of years by the Whitney Museum of American Art. (Macmillans in Canada). Its "American Artists Series" of monographs on individual painters and other publications are wholly reliable and, for the most part, quite thorough. Anyone desirous of making further acquaintance with the art of the United States would be well recommended to build it around the Whitney Museum's large "Catalogue of the Collection" which contains 210 black and white plates of works by American artists from Ryder and Eakins onward. . . . A commendable recent addition to books on American art is "Contemporary American Painting", (Collins in Canada) which deals, as the title suggests, for the most part with living American artists. Forty-two color plates and many more black and white ones make it a fairly valuable source of reference and enjoyment.

English Art

Throughout the war years, little was published about English art. But towards the end of World War II, there appeared a series of quite inexpensive paper-bound books, devoted to the works of living English artists, entitled "The Penguin Modern Painters." This excellent series edited by the Director of London's National Gallery, Sir Kenneth Clark, should do much to make the world abroad aware that Britain's culture has emerged from the war very much alive, indeed. Another commendable related series, "Britain in Pictures," (Collins in Canada) began to appear in 1944. In this series there is a short, but highly informative, and, to this writer's mind, critically well balanced survey of "English Watercolor Painters," by H. J. Paris, and an equally informative, but slightly less successful, volume on "British Portrait Painters," by John Russell. . . Last year, a further series of inexpensive books began to be produced in England called "The Faber Gallery," (Ryerson in Canada). These volumes which are composed of color plates accompanied by notes from the pen of a suitable authority, are edited by the very able English art historian R. H. Wilenski. The titles so far issued are "Florentine Paintings," "Music in Painting," "Blake" and "Degas."

For those interested in the graphic arts, the best survey of the history of drawing recently published is that edited by the Studio's Bryan Holme and entitled "Master Drawings." It is published by Mussons in Canada, and covers, with more than one hundred competent reproductions, six centuries of draughtsmanship from Pisanello to Picasso.

Town - planning and community centres are among the most eagerly discussed topics of the moment. And since they are so much a part of the creative life of the nation, it is fitting to mention here two books called "The City is the People," by Henry S. Churchill, (McClelland and Stewart in Canada) and "Cities of Latin America," by Francis Violich (Reinhold). Though neither of these works has the epic quality which makes Lewis Mumford's "The Culture of Cities," or the writings of Lecorbussier, and Frank Lloyd Wright such glowing architectural milestones along the highway to a new world, these books are, nevertheless, of considerable interest and worth. Churchill writes in terms of the people who must live in the new architectural organisms of the future, while Francis Violich reports on a lengthy survey made of living conditions in South American centres where some of the best designed buildings in the world cast their sharp shadows over desolate slums. Both of these works are recommended reading to anyone interested in the future of the community.

• •

THREE BILLION YEARS

THE earth in its early plastic stages was covered with circular volcanic craters such as are now found in all parts of the moon's surface, according to Dr. F. K. Morris, professor of geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing in *Technology Review.* He rejects the theory that the moon is a chunk of the earth which pulled free from the Pacific basin. The parting could have taken place only when the earth was liquid and no mark would have been left on the fluid earth. While physicists give the age of the rocks as 1,500,000,000 years, this, he states, is not the age of the earth. The number of years would have to be double to account for the earlier period before rocks were formed.

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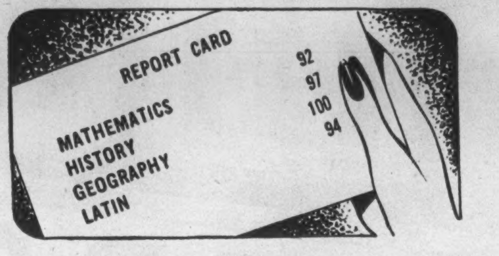

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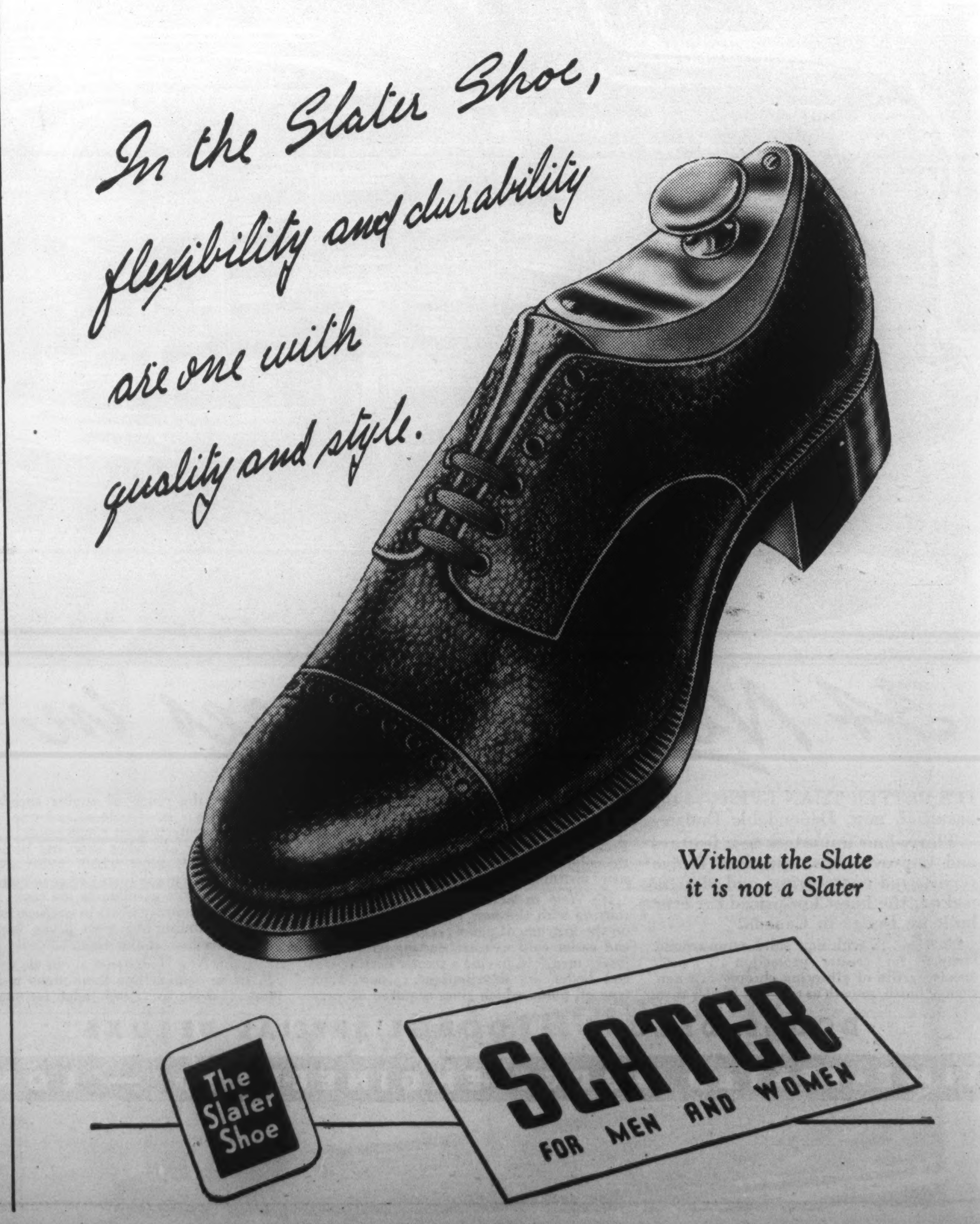


French Canadian Books In Varsity Library

By W. S. WALLACE

In a recent survey of 60 libraries in the United States and Canada, the University of Toronto Library was shown to possess more Canadian titles than any other two libraries combined. The university librarian here explains that Varsity's French Canadian collection was largely responsible for the honor.

The main work was started by the late Professor John Squair and over the years the collection has been systematically enlarged. At present a Montreal agent secures for the library copies of all books and pamphlets published in the province of Quebec.

TO those who regard Toronto as insular, and as unsympathetic toward other parts of Canada, especially perhaps the province of Quebec, it may come as a surprise to learn that there is in Toronto one of the finest and largest collection of French Canadian literature to be found anywhere. The truth is that for half a century the University of Toronto Library has been building up a special collection of French Canadian literature; and for part of this time it has had a standing order with its library agent in Montreal to supply it with all books and pamphlets published in French in Quebec province.

The result is that the University of Toronto Library now has holdings in French Canadian literature that far surpass any other collection, except perhaps the collections of one or two libraries in the province of Quebec itself. The American Association of Research Libraries recently conducted a test survey of about sixty libraries in the United States and Canada, with a view to ascertaining what libraries had the largest holdings in the literature of various countries. The publications of a recent year were taken as a sample, and each library was asked to check this list against its catalogue. The result was that the University of Toronto Library was shown to possess more Canadian titles than any other two libraries combined. It had 318 titles, as against 164 in the New York Public Library, 148 in the Library of Congress, and 114 in each of the university libraries of Harvard, Yale, and McGill. It was shown to have 92 titles not found in any other library; and the library coming closest to it was Yale with a count of 12. These titles were, or course both in French and in English; but the overwhelming pre-eminence of the University of Toronto Library in this field was due in large measure, no doubt, to its French Canadian collection.

The chief credit for the inception of this collection should go to the late lamented and much loved Professor John Squair, who was head of the French department in University College, Toronto, from 1901 to 1916. After the First World War he presented to the University Library some bonds to which he had subscribed, the interest on which was to be placed in a fund known as the John Squair Fund, and was to be used for the purchase of French Canadian books.

Prior to this, the Library had acquired a fair number of books published in French in the province of Quebec — mainly in the field of history, for since 1897 the Library had published the old "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," under the editorship of Professor George M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton, and most of the books reviewed in this annual publication had been bought by, or presented to, the Library. But it was the John Squair Fund that started the Library on the way toward collecting French Canadian *belles-lettres*, and ultimately everything published in the province of Quebec or in other French-speaking communities in Canada.

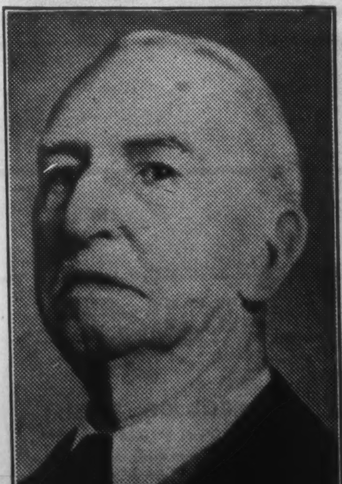
At first, the policy in regard to acquisitions was selective; but the French Canadian book-trade was until recently rather unorganized, so that it was not always easy to discover in Toronto what had been published. Consequently, it was decided, about fifteen years ago, to place with the Library's agent in Montreal, the well-known bookseller Mr. G. Ducharme, an order to supply the Library with everything published in French in the province of Quebec. This order Mr. Ducharme has filled with unremitting diligence.

Aid To Research

Not all the books acquired are of equal value or importance; but no one can foresee, in a research library, what books may be called for, and it is a great boon to a research student to find in a library practically everything published in his field. A student of recent French Canadian literature will find in the University of Toronto Library nearly everything he needs. At the same time, he will find in the Library most of what he will need in the older literature of French Canada.

The Library has, for instance, thanks to the generosity of the late Professor J. Home Cameron, who succeeded Professor Squair in the chair of French in University College, either the original editions or photostat copies of the original editions of everything published by the first French Canadian author, Samuel de Champlain. It possesses a copy of the first history of Canada, the "Historia Canadensis" of Father du Creux, published in Paris in 1660. It has an autographed copy of de Gaspé's "Mémoires," and many editions of "Maria Chapdelaine," including the rare illustrated edition published in Paris in 1933. It has a complete collection of the invaluable genealogies of French Canadian families published over a period of many years by Dr. Pierre Georges Roy.

One might go on enumerating its treasures in French Canadian literature until this article might seem to be imitating the catalogue of the ships in Homer; but perhaps enough has been said to indicate that anyone who wishes to study the literature of French Canada might find the University of Toronto as good a place as any other. In fact, he might go farther, and fare worse.



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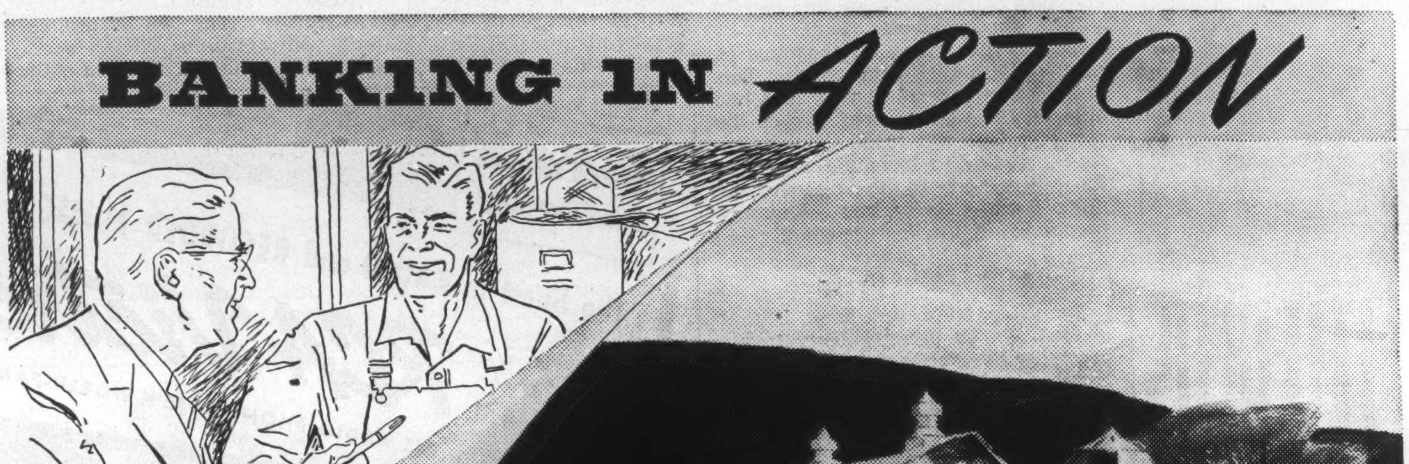

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Canadian Pop Concert May Not Be European Type, Yet Valuable

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE final "Pop Concert" of the season, broadcast by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on Friday, April 5, prompted this writer to indulge in some rather elaborate mental speculation on the subject of "Pop Concerts" in general. We interpret the title to mean performances of fairly serious music designed for the edification of a group of people (neither "intellectuals" nor, in the savage words of Mr. Phelps, "energetic morons") who would not normally be numbered among the "symphony-going" class.

The "Pop Concert" originated in Europe and has consistently flourished there. Having come to the logical conclusion that the people most appreciative of fine music were not necessarily those affected with the largest fortunes, musical organizations began the practice of presenting classical programs at prices within the scope of the most stringent budgets. The result was the "Pop Concert" in the best sense of the term—programs of thoroughly serious music whose only concession to "popular appeal" was the financial one. Last year, in Copenhagen, we listened to one of the most highbrow concerts imaginable for approximately half the price of a good bottle of beer. That could happen in almost any European capital, where music, of all the luxuries, is the one least seriously affected by inflation.

In this country the principle of the "Pop Concert" embraces rather more than this simple economic proposition. Its function, especially in these days of lavish spending, is not so much to bring good music to the people as to bring the people to good music; to persuade "the average listener" to give serious attention to really great music by associating it with the more easily assimilated not-so-great. As if one were to fill the ante-room of an art institute with Landseer prints to lure people into the Rembrandt gallery. Now, whether or not this is a good thing is a matter of opinion. We recall a friend of ours, a man of irreproachable taste, who roundly condemned the Summer Prom Concerts as "damned spoon-feeding", which could never hope to raise the standard of musical taste and merely sullied the products of genius by dragging them through the mire of mediocrity and Eskimo pies. This unconscionable snobbery is matched only by the fatuous credulity of the sort of people who think that anyone who has climbed from the depths of Basin Street jive to the heights of the "Blue Danube" is well on the way to becoming an intellectual giant.

No Spoon-Feeding

The sober truth, of course, is that no one can be brought truly to appreciate the glories of great music by the simple expedient of spoon-feeding. Intellectual refinement cannot be bought without effort. Nonetheless, if the association of genius with mere talent can teach the untrained mind to distinguish one from the other, the experiment is well worth the effort. The people who made the Friday evening Pop broadcasts possible—the sponsor, the conductors, the soloists and the members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra—deserve our thanks. We were mightily cheered to learn that they'll all be back next Fall.

It will come as a shock to a great many Canadian music-lovers to learn that their country's most distinguished chamber music group is about to disband. Founded in 1924 by the Honorable Vincent Massey, the Hart House String Quartet has for twenty-two years occupied an honored place among the leading string ensembles of the world and has been a source of constant delight to many a sophisticated musical ear. The present members of the Quartet are Boris Hambourg, James Levey, Harry Milligan and Cyril Glyde, of whom Mr. Hambourg is the only 1924 "original".

Farewell Broadcasts

The first of three farewell performances by the Hart House Quartet was broadcast over the C.B.C.—Trans-Canada Network on Friday, April 12. The program included the Mozart D Major Quartet (K575), a performance which gave the listener a distinct feeling of regret that such a beautifully integrated ensemble should be permitted to dissolve. The two remaining recitals will be broadcast on Friday, April 19 and 26 at 8.00 p.m.

Another celebrated musical figure who will soon be lost to Canada is Arthur Benjamin, British-born conductor of the CBR Symphony Orchestra, who is returning to England after seven years on the West Coast. Mr. Benjamin's last Canadian concert, which comes too late for review in this issue, is on Sunday, April 14 and includes works by two of England's greatest living composers, performed for the first time in Canada: Vaughan Williams' "Shepherds of the Delectable Mountains" and the suite from the "Wise Virgins" ballet by William Walton.

An event of no little importance in the world of music was the first performance of the "Partita" by Lionel Barrymore, broadcast by the New York Philharmonic on Sunday, March 31. Mr. Barrymore, whose chief claim to notoriety in the last decade has been his appearance in those ghastly celluloid epics about the doings of young Doctor Kildare, has more than redeemed himself with this scholarly composition. He has added new lustre to a family name which has become part of American theatre history. It is to be hoped that one of the record companies will contract for a pressing forthwith.

Prize-Winners

The last of the three broadcasts devoted to the prize-winning works of Canadian composers included compositions by Dr. Frank L. Harrison and Minuetta Borek. Dr. Harrison's "Night Hymns on Lake Nipigon," a lyrical tone poem for chorus and orchestra, was a mature and erudite piece of writing but, to our mind, hardly suggestive of anything as unsophisticated as Lake Nipigon. Miss Borek's "New York Suite," on the other hand was highly reminiscent of New York, which may or may not make for good music, depending on your point of view.

As part of its special Easter Week program, the C. B. C. broadcast a performance of Pergolesi's liturgical hymn, "Stabat Mater," on Good Friday, April 19, at 10.30 p.m. The program was directed by César Borre with Jeanne Pengelly, soprano, Evelyn Dunlap, contralto, and the Melophonic Choir.

The new General Electric Show, starring Mart Kenney and his Western Gentlemen with the new singing star, Roy Roberts, took the air on Monday, April 8, originating in London, Ontario. Each succeeding show will be broadcast from a different Canadian city and, judging from the opener, the programs will make good listening. C.B.C. — Dominion, 8.00 p.m.

One of the most engaging light musical programs currently on the air is "Let There Be Music," featuring the orchestra of Lucio Agostini, broadcast over CBL on Wednesdays at 9.00 p.m. The versatile Mr. Agostini is one of Canada's cleverest musical arrangers who specializes in hits from the latest Broadway shows. The program is produced by Andrew Allan.

"The Magnificent McCloskey", presented on the Curtain Time broadcast, demonstrated among other things, the extraordinary versatility of Mr. Budd Knapp, who is as convincing in the role of a down-and-out prize-fighter as in that of an up-and-coming Roman Dictator.

The world première of the new Coulter-Willan opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows," mentioned in our last column, will be broadcast over the C.B.C.—Trans-Canada Network on Saturday, April 20 at 2.00 p.m.

THERE appear to be no further developments in the case of Cantor *vs.* Canada. The C. B. C. is standing on its rights and Mr. Cantor's likeness has appeared in a Toronto daily, looking the very picture of injured innocence. Of course, injured innocence is one of Eddie's very favorite comedy tricks, but we doubt if it has ever been used with such comic effect as in this latest bout with the forces of decency.

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LONDON LETTER

Higher Output Without Higher Pay Rings Strange in Labor's Ear

By P. O'D.

London:

PRODUCTION in this country is a good deal in the position of the weather in the old quip of Mark Twain's. "Everybody talks about the weather", he said, "but nobody does anything about it".

Just now almost everybody over here is talking about increased output, exhorting men and management to greater exertions, urging the vital necessity of it, and yet—well, so far there is not much evidence that all the talking is having much effect. In fact, we are now in the trough of a new wave of strikes, whether "sit-down" or "walk-out". And nearly all "unofficial", of course!

Lately a distinguished team of exhorters, including performers so eminent as the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the Minister of Labor, have been making a short campaign of industrial evangelism. They have addressed trade-union leaders, they have addressed employers, they have been cheered, everyone has agreed with them, and—well, that's about as far as it all goes.

Employers don't need to be exhorted to increase output. They are already eager to do it, for the good and simple reason that it is to their private and personal interest to do so—even if they should have no higher motives. Trade-union leaders, however, are in a more difficult position in this matter.

Their official life has been devoted chiefly to getting shorter hours and higher wages for their rank-and-file—less work for more money, in fact. To turn from that to the new gospel of more work for the same money, or even less, is to put a very severe strain on the loyalty of their followers. It is not surprising therefore to learn that one of the chief difficulties of the present labor situation is the loss of control by the recognized labor leaders, and their supplanting by unofficial strike committees, who keep to the old doctrine of take, not give.

What the effective answer is to all this, no one seems yet to have discovered. Unless it should be the somewhat cynical conclusion of an engineering friend of mine, an official in one of the municipal services, to whom I had been complaining of work badly done.

"Just now there are a lot more jobs than men," he said. "They'll work better when there are a lot more men than jobs."

More Pay for M.P.'s

Everyone is trying to get more pay, so why not Members of Parliament? Certainly no one can say that Members of the British House of Commons are overpaid — though there are a few, of course, who would be dear at any price. Compared to Canadian M.P.'s or American Members of Congress, they belong almost to the "depressed classes". Their £600 a year, most of it subject to tax, hardly meets their political expenses, in a great many cases. And there are quite a few of them who have to live on it as well.

The Select Committee appointed to go into the matter has now brought out its report, and recommends that Members should receive £1,000 a year — half of it for ex-expenses, and so not taxable. Considering the amount of time that Members are expected to devote to the affairs of the nation in these anxious days it does not seem too much.

Why shouldn't the nation pay a reasonable fee for services rendered? — presuming of course that the services really are rendered. The sort of Member who looks in only when there is an important debate on and then only as a spectator, should get nothing. In fact he ought to pay for admission to the show — plus entertainment-tax.

Lords Debate Changes

Every now and then the House of Lords discusses changes in its constitution, noble members feeling perhaps that it might be wise to make a few small changes themselves before somebody else comes along and makes more and larger ones. There is rather a bleak wind blowing about our legislative halls, against which not even coronets and ermine-trimmed robes are much protection.

The other day their Lordships discussed for several hours whether or not peeresses should be created on the same terms as peers, whether at least existing peeresses in their own right should be admitted to a seat in the House, and whether it would be advisable to create a limited number of life-peerages.

Many interesting and some amusing things were said, with the urbanity and dignity usually characteristic of debates in the Upper House, but in the end the assembled peers decided to do nothing at all. As to the peeresses, members may have been mindful of Gladstone's grim dictum that, if women were admitted to the House of Lords, most of the peers would die of shock, and most of the peeresses of boredom.

That very level-headed man Lord Woolton reminded members that this was not a good time to raise controversial issues. There were other and more important things to be done. Better let formidable dogs go on sleeping where they lie. So the House of Lords went back to sleep, too.

Great Australian Novelist

A few days ago there died at lovely Fairlight Glen, near Hastings on the Sussex coast, an old lady who was the most distinguished novelist of Australia — in the opinion of many good judges the most distinguished novelist to come from any of the Dominions. Few even of her neighbors knew that Mrs. J. G. Robertson, who lived there so quietly in retirement, was "Henry Handel Richardson," author of "Maurice Guest" and of that fine and sombre Australian trilogy, "The Fortunes of Richard Mahony". If they did know, it might not have meant much to them. Henry Handel Richardson has never been a popular novelist.

In view of the superb breadth and vivid detail of her reconstruction of the Australian scene, an amazing thing about this author's work is that she left Australia at the age of 18, and never returned there. It proves once more, if proof were necessary, how little actual experience genuine imaginative power requires for its exercise.

From Melbourne Miss Richardson, for this was her name, went to Leipzig to study music. There she met her future husband, Prof. Robertson afterwards Professor of German Language and Literature at London University. There also she found the material for her very remarkable first novel, "Maurice Guest" the grim, and powerful study of a devastating passion. It was published in 1908.

Except for the praise of a very few discerning judges it was practically unnoticed. Not until the publication of the first volume of "Richard Mahony" in 1917 was her fame established — if anything so limited could be called fame. To the general public she remained unknown. And yet Somerset Maugham, not one to praise too readily, has said of her novels that they are "great in the way that Tolstoy's novels are great." She could afford to wait.

Tax-payers Talk Back

Even the poorest-spirited donkey will kick or balk if his burden is made too heavy for him. This is a lesson which tax-imposer and tax-collector would do well to remember. Not long ago the chairman of the Austin Motor Company, addressing an audience in Belfast, said that if the British Government went on running the country along the lines laid down by the London School of Economics (and Prof. Laski), not only the Austin Co., but many others would be glad to move to Northern Ireland. So there!

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Viewing Old Time U.S. Politics With William Allen White

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. (Macmillans, $4.75.)

NOT often does a practitioner in autobiography keelhaul himself, despite the range and variety of his "confessions." But William Allen White of the *Emporia Gazette*, politician, "fixer," short story writer, essayist and amateur philosopher regarded himself again and again with smiling indignation as the following extract proves:

"Physically" (at thirty) "I looked like a big, blond bartender, with brown hair, a complexion that sunburned easily, large blue eyes, a big mouth wherein three baby teeth never were replaced, giving it a snaggle-toothed appearance, a long neck capped by two double-chins. I tried to give the appearance of power and consequence by walking nimbly. I know now that I fooled no one. I was just a fat slob who was trying to hide, under the exuberance of youth and its strength and force, an oleaginous complacency which was satisfied by beaming and grinning and not above a little clowning now and then, more or less conscious, in an attempt to hide my obvious shortcomings. I was an extrovert, glad-handing my way through a vale of tears. Mrs. White kept my clothes down to something like a decent exterior. . . In summer I bedecked myself in white, following an inherited paternal tendency. I must have looked like a skinned elephant."

Concerning his spiritual appearance at various stages in his life he was fully as frank. He was a key figure in Kansas politics when competing railroads paid cash to control elected persons, all the way up from the County organization to the United States Senate, and he never blanched at cesspool-smell. For long years he never even suspected that the people in general were slaves of a corrupt moneypower. A slap-dash editorial of his, scornful of all liberalism, helped to elect McKinley the high-tariff prophet — or rather Buddha.

And then he met Theodore Roosevelt, after which his blindness was distinctly abated. For he was an honest man soon to be shocked by the realization that not a few of his chosen companions were crooks. His picture of boom times in the Middle West and the depression which followed is complete to the last detail.

And over against it is that other picture of an equable and charming domestic life. For his Sallie, who stimulated and comforted him for fifty years, had large intelligence, common sense and wit. She once wrote of his proposal, "You were about ripe for any girl. All I had to do was to shake the tree and spread my apron for you to fall into it."

This book, altogether aside from its persistent humor and charm, is a running story of the social and political revolution in the United States, by an eye-witness, not averse from artistic exaggeration.

•

White Trash

BLOOD OF THE LAMB, a novel, by Charles H. Barker, Jr. (Oxford, $3.00.)

HERE is a tale at once comic and terrible; a record of a poor-white settlement in Florida. A lecherous free-lance preacher cultivates the black art of inducing religious hysteria in whole neighborhoods. The hell-fire doctrine is used to bludgeon the hearers into hypnosis. Bible texts are torn from their context to justify almost anything. In such an environment there is a constant latent expectation of violence. The Christian virtues have only a secondary, even a tertiary, place and sex-errancy abounds. The effect of preaching by such a greasy hypocrite differs but little from the extravagances of Voodoo or the Venus cults of ancient times.

The comic side of the story rests on the description of the people in the widespread lust and cuckoldry, and in the common talk of the day. The author is steeped, in the atmosphere of the region, which he calls "a cruel pit of ignorance." His dialogue is rich and racy. One of his characters says of another, "I'm a dirty name, when that little runt busts out a-laughin' if he don't purely look like a dawg-fox just a-smilin' to hi'self, thinkin' all the chicken-throats he's just been an' cut."

The heroine, a brave old woman, facing a mob with a double-barrelled gun in her hand speaks her mind. "By jockey I don't know why yore Pa didn't drown you in the rain oar'l before yore eyes were open. Why, right now, I ought to fill your tail full of shot—only I'd have to bury you. A dead skunk makes a dollar-hide. An' a dead hawg is side-meat, but a barlow-knife-mean Cracker like you dead ain't even good buzzard-meat."

The spirit of love and pity illuminates the story as this honest woman and her children are slandered and abused, and the author's hate for the human louse who is the cause of it all is constantly white-hot. The novel is strong meat for Mr. Podsnap's "young person," if such a figure exists today, but it's honest and well-done.

•

The Leaders

MEN ON TRIAL, by Peter Howard. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A CHEERFUL examination of the capacities, tempers and oddities of more eminent figures of British politics. Of Churchill the author says, "He is often bad tempered except when things go really wrong. Then he is an island of calm in a sea of troubles. He can be extremely polite to dustmen and exceedingly rude to duchesses." In this light, but searching vein Mr. Howard examines the Prime Minister — a David in Downing Street — Mr. Bevin — Ernest in Wonderland —. Of Beaverbrook he says, "I worked seven years for him.... So I've had it. I've had his boot in my pants and his bullion in my pocket. I've had him hit me with his fist below the belt and at the same time twist his fingers around my heart." A great little book.

•

Blithe Fantasy

FURLOUGH FROM HEAVEN by Jerome Dreifuss. (Ambassador, $3.00.)

AFTER four hundred years of a modified bliss in the fields of asphodel the shade of Leonardo da Vinci thought that he would like to see how far man had progressed in the art of living. But a return to earth was without precedent and his application to the celestial Department of Complaints and Adjustments greatly shocked the minor official in charge. But a New York marine, killed in Nicaragua in 1926, brought argumentative support to Leonardo's application. He insisted that a survey of mankind was about due, with graphs and everything. And since "the Eyetalian guy" had invented graphs he was the shade to do it.

After much more discussion a four-day furlough was granted, not only to Leonardo but to the marine as well. And their experiences in New York are here related with fantastic and impudent humor, laced with satire. The great artist-inventor gets interested in a precocious waif named Muggins, whose native talent has been blocked by poverty and an incorrigible nature. She is clever enough to discover Leonardo by asking him to draw freehand a perfect five-pointed star, a task beyond anyone of only ordinary competence.

The final report by the ghostly investigators is particularly gay. Leonardo finds an immense improvement in the externals of living, but no marked improvement in man. Indeed the only noble invention which he has not turned to evil uses is the flush toilet. An amusing fantasy.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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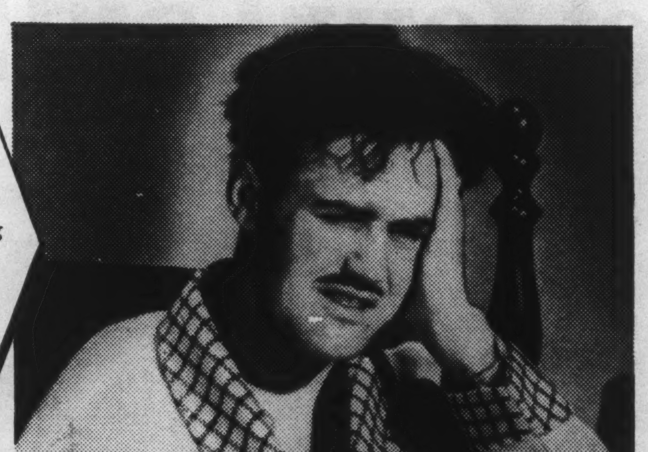

"Good-bye commissions" — sighed Ralph.—Down in the dumps with a dull, logy feeling, he certainly didn't feel like making calls. He took a laxative but it didn't bring the fast, complete relief he needed. Though he's a whiz on recalling names, unfortunately he didn't remember that *laxative action alone is not enough.*

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Governor General's Awards And The Dilemma of Judges

THERE will be general approval of the book selections for the Governor General's 1945 awards. Hugh McLennan's novel "Two Solitudes" is distinguished in theme, in development and in literary grace. Earle Birney's "Now is Time" is grown-up poetry, serious and thrilling. Ross Munro's war record of the Canadian Corps "Gauntlet to Overlord" has at once dignity and passion and Evelyn M. Richardson's "We Keep a Light" has the double charm of accuracy of observation and unpretentiousness.

The judges for fiction were J. L. Rutledge, Charles Jennings and Margaret Clay; for academic non-fiction, N. A. M. Mackenzie, A. W. Trueman and V. B. Rodenizer. These three found themselves unable to break the tie between "Gauntlet to Overlord," and Joy Tranter's "Plowing The Arctic," a task manfully undertaken by S. Morgan-Powell, Fred Landon and Charles R. Sanderson. The judges for poetry were Watson Kirkconnell, Leo Cox and Alexander Cahoun; for creative non-fiction, Ira Dilworth, Louis Blake Duff and Arthur L. Phelps.

These are well-known names, mostly of University Professors and librarians from all parts of Canada. They have given much time and thought to a task, grateful and ungrateful in about equal measure, and praise is their portion. For to determine that one work of imagination is the best of a flock under review is to be on Hill Difficulty.

Suppose, for example, that you and two others were instructed to evaluate comparatively "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Huckleberry Finn," "Jude The Obscure" and "An American Tragedy." What would be your standards? Each book reflects accurately a phase of life. Each has a definite, basic theme. The characters in each are alive. Each tale is told in reputable English and holds continued interest.

What do you do? You stop arguing and depend on your taste. Perhaps one of the other judges is allergic to laughter. If you prefer "Huckleberry Finn" he will look at you in pity and plump for "An American Tragedy". Or the third character may have a feeling for Dickens, saying roundly that there isn't a character in the other four books approaching the immortality of "Mr. Micawber."

It is not suggested that all the manuscripts in a competition are of equal value. Many can be eliminated at once, if only for faults of English or of plain dullness. But when two or more are of sustained interest and sound technique the judges must lay aside their intellects temporarily and consult their feelings. For that reason "runners-up" need not be eternally cast down.

•

Pathology of Fear

NEVER SO YOUNG AGAIN, by Dan Brennan. (Oxford, $3.00.)

A YOUNG reporter in Minneapolis suddenly resigned, went north and enlisted in the R. C. A. F. His motive, of course, was to do his part in defending the freedom outraged by Hitler. But to admit it, even to himself, was difficult for a youth exposed to the easy cynicism of College and a City Room. So he pretended, (lest he might be considered sentimental) that he was restless.

In that frame of mind—and with too little humor in his system—he came through his training, irritated sometimes by the pernicketty trifles of discipline, making friends, all proudly unsentimental to outward seeming but with duty and honor nested in their souls, even as in his.

In England for final training where he meets and loves a girl who rebukes his childishness in trying to find reasons for everything and in longing for action! Three years of war have matured her, and soon "operations" are tempering him. He sees a whole bomber crew burn to death in a take-off crash. One by one his friends go out and never come back. He himself is in three crashes, suffering physically but still more mentally. Even when he is recovered and is transferred to the U. S. Air Force he still can't "take it easy." The insufferable superbity of his new, untried comrades infuriates him. And then his girl is torn to rags by a buzz-bomb.

Not a pleasant tale, but an important one, since for once, reticence in the face of horror is put aside and the mental stresses of conflict are set forth in frank detail. The manner of the writing is peculiar. The general use of "you" when it doesn't mean the person addressed, but actually the speaker, or anyone, makes at first for uneasy reading until one becomes accustomed to the oddity. But the style has power and sharp individuality.

•

Not Recommended

WINTER MEETING, a novel, by Ethel Vance. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.)

A SUBMARINE on the surface is attacked by aircraft. The commander too badly wounded to be taken below, gives the order to crash-dive, thinking to save ship and crew by sacrificing himself. He is picked up and after months in hospital returns to the United States tagged as a hero.

But he has learned that the sub. dived and never again came up. So he despises himself as the only survivor, is contemptuous of the social adulation offered him and "escapes" by a course of resolute drinking.

At dinner he meets a New England spinster-poet, fastidious, cultured, "topdrawer"' in every way — even to her unspoken scorn of most men. She also has a skeleton in one corner of her consciousness. Her mother was a loose fish who ran away from home with a salesman, breaking her husband's heart and shaming her little girl.

Hero and spinster sit in her rooms, talking and drinking, talking and drinking, mutually confessing and pitying each other, for no reason until they find themselves next morning in the same bed. Then they have a week in a country house, talking and drinking until the officer has to report for duty — still not quite sober.

It's all extremely Freudian, extremely sophisticated and not to be believed by any level-headed reader. High cleverness in fiction is often not to be distinguished from stupidity.

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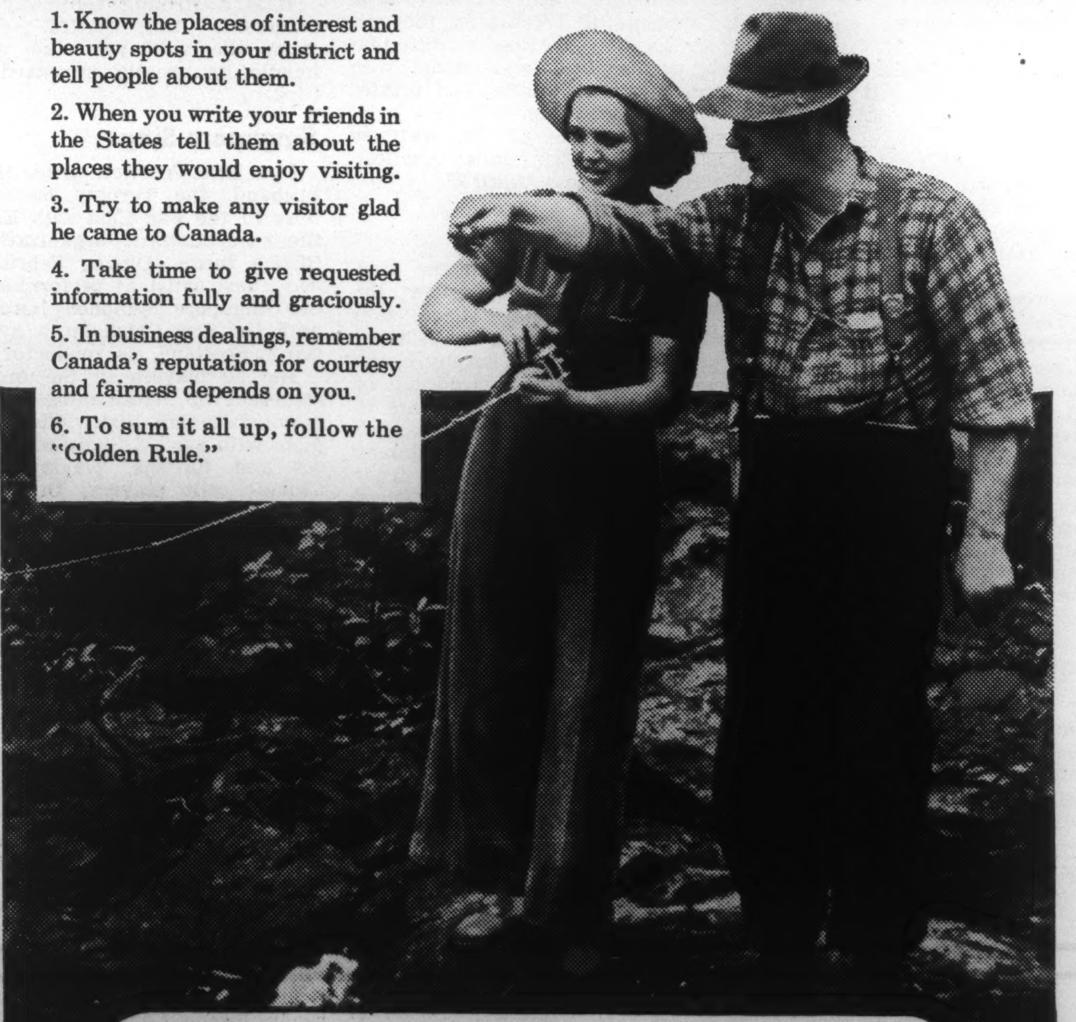
WHAT CAN I DO? The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up, follow the "Golden Rule."



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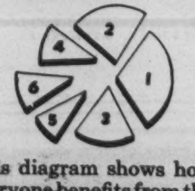

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Orchestra Gives Last of 56 Concerts; Next Season -- 60

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TWO notable finales distinguished the music of last week. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave its last regular subscription concert; the internationally famous Hart House String Quartet played the first of three farewell progams at the end of a 22-year career.

Toronto's orchestra now ranks with the top twenty symphonies on this continent both for a consistently high standard of performance and for a full playing-season. In 1942 the T. S. O. gave 25 concerts; in the season just ended, 56 (12 of them in the subscription series). Next season the organization will play 60 times (15 subscription concerts).

Alexander Brailowsky, guest-artist for the last program, interpreted Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor with intelligence and brilliance. To the popularly thematic first movement he brought a dignity that removed it from the frequent overly-sentimental treatment. In the developing complexity of the themes he challenged the orchestra with powerfully stated melodic lines, technically brilliant double octaves and crashing chords. The first and last romantic sections in the second movement were nicely contrasted with the *prestissimo* middle. But in the last movement, Allegro, Brailowsky charged his reading with electrifying effects. The orchestra to a man, sensing top ability in the guest-craftsman, never once let him down.

On the same program Vaughan Williams' Symphony No. 5 in D was given its first Toronto performance. It was first played in June, 1943, at an Albert Hall Prom Concert in London. Some of the themes have been taken from an unfinished opera, "The Pilgrim's Progress", and the first movement has a definite religious quality. But the melodic invention in the other movements did not seem to be determined by any over-all religious plan. The Scherzo was as lively as a "Sorcerer's Apprentice"; the lovely Romanza full of fine feeling and nobility of romantic utterance; the final movement, Passacaglia, an exhilarating contrast. Perhaps a clearer pastoral emphasis would have enhanced the entire composition.

Ave Atque Vale

Playing on the stage of Hart House Theatre — the very place where it made a début 22 years ago this month, the Hart House String Quartet gave its first of three farewell broadcasts last week. An invited studio audience and coast-to-coast listeners heard a near-flawless interpretation of Mozart's Quartet in D major, K. 575, felt keen regret that the celebrated group was disbanding. Founded by the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, the group has crossed Canada and the U.S. a dozen times in concert tours, and conducted three European tours. Cellist Boris Hambourg is the one remaining member of the original four. The other final personnel are James Levey, former leader of the London String Quartet, as first violinist, Harry Milligan, second violinist, and Cyril Glyde, violist. Last week Elie Spivak substituted for Mr. Levey. The four artists, each sincere and exceptional musicians, played with infinite skill and grace, bringing to listeners an authoritative interpretation of the beauty of classic form.

Easter inspires special musical and dramatic presentations across Canada. This week the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir did Bach's magnificent "St. Matthew Passion". It will be reviewed in our next issue. Last week in Ottawa the work was presented at St. Andrew's Church, under the able direction of Carman H. Milligan, with Tenor Jean Letourneau of Toronto in the role of the Evangelist. Reports state that the performance was done with "assurance, smoothness and finish".

Mendelssohn Choir will give a repeat performance of "St. Matthew Passion" in St. Paul's Anglican Church on Tuesday, April 23.

Church Drama

On Palm Sunday night the Canadian Drama League, under the direction of Brownlow Card, presented John Masefield's "Good Friday" in Toronto's Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. The tradition of religious plays is a worthy one to revive at the most dramatic time of the Christian year. Six tall columns in the chancel set the scene in front of Pilate's court-house. The actors behaved and spoke as they would have in the Masefield play on any regular stage—and so they should. Nothing would have been gained by making concessions to any who are theologically squeamish about drama in church. The whole production was impressive with well-spoken lines, brilliant costumes, noisy mob scenes, appropriate organ music and sound effects. The greatest drama in the world was retold with sincere emotion; the greatest lesson taught without didactics. The Drama League did the play in 1939 with great success at the Church of Heavenly Rest in New York City. Leading roles were taken by Harold Hunter (Pilate), William Sheldon (blind beggar), and Douglas Ney (centurion).

Wilks Memorial

A well-executed portrait of the late Norman Wilks, M.C., former principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, by the Canadian artist, Kenneth Forbes, now hangs in the Conservatory concert hall. It was unveiled there this week by Dr. H. J. Cody. H. H. Bishop, in the absence of Dr. Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company and chairman of the Toronto Conservatory's board, accepted on behalf of the Conservatory, after Sir Ernest MacMillan presented the portrait as the gift of the Board of Governors, the faculty and the alumni. Chairman of the committee in charge was George Lambert.

A brave soldier in World War I, a distinguished concert pianist in Europe and North America, and a former faculty member of London's Royal College of Music, Norman Wilks joined the teaching staff of the T.C.M. in 1928. His executive as well as his musical abilities qualified him for the later post of administrative assistant to Sir Ernest MacMillan. With the war Mr. Wilks had extensive duties on civilian committees for entertaining troops.

In 1942 he succeeded Sir Ernest as principal of the Toronto Conservatory. He died in 1944.

It is a striking testimony to his leadership that T.C.M. emerged from the war years so able to handle its greatly increased activities.

Singapore Sings

Mrs. Eric Tredwell writes that her husband, the Toronto baritone, is busy in the Far East with E.N.S.A., the entertainment organization for British forces. During February he was guest artist at performances of the Singapore Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Erik Chisholm, a native of Banff, Scotland, as conductor.

The 50 players in the orchestra represent 15 nationalities—"a very talented Indian girl violinist, complete with sari; 3 Sikhs with whiskers and turbans, playing basses; Chinese cello players; Dutch army men, mostly exP.O.W.'s." The orchestra gives two performances weekly to forces packing the hall.

This month Dr. Chisholm is presenting the "Messiah" for the first time in Singapore. From Cairo are being flown a soprano and a contralto. Twenty Welsh singers of E. N. S. A. are the choir. Eric Tredwell will sing the bass solos.

Montreal Opera

On May 3 and 4, the Opera Guild of Montreal will present in His Majesty's Theatre Beethoven's "Fidelio". It will be the Canadian première of the Beethoven masterpiece. Emil Cooper of the Metropolitan Opera will conduct.

Three of the seven principal roles will be filled by Canadian singers, including the part of Florestan by Tenor Joseph Laderoute. This will make the second Fidelio role that Laderoute has done this season. Toscanini chose him to sing Jacquino when the Beethoven work was performed with the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

C.B.C. Opera

On Saturday, April 20, at 2 p. m., E.S.T., the C.B.C. presents the world première of "Deirdre of the Sorrows"—a full-length opera with libretto by John Coulter and music by Dr. Healey Willan. Soloists will be Frances James, William Morton and Lionel Daunais. Ettore Mazzoleni will be conductor; Albert Whitehead the chorusmaster.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation commissioned this full-length opera nearly two years ago, following the first short radio opera, "Transit Through Fire", by the same composer and author. This was presented on March 8, 1942, and was well received.

The C. B. C. is to be congratulated for this latest example of its initiative in effectively encouraging and developing Canadian creative talent.

Thirteen-year-old Josephine Jagusiak, formerly of Winnipeg and now of Toronto, has been declared the first winner of the Viggo Kihl Memorial Scholarship. The scholarship was established by Ida Krehm, former pupil of the late Viggo Kihl and now a well-known pianist of the United States, with the proceeds from a memorial concert. Judges were Ida Krehm and Ettore Mazzoleni. Miss Jagusiak, a pupil of Lubka Kolessa, played Bach's "Prelude and Fugue", No. 16, Vol. 1, Beethoven's "Sonata", Op. 14, No. 1, and Chopin's "Variations Brilliant", Op. 12.

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ON the evening of April 25, Rudolf Firkusny, noted 34-year-old Czech pianist, will play a benefit recital in Massey Hall, Toronto. It will be his third appearance in Toronto. This program has been arranged by the Czechoslovakian Gymnastic Association Sokol to raise funds for the re-education of children in Czechoslovakia. Firkusny has had a distinguished career in European capitals, has toured Central and South America, and has played in practically every state of the U. S. He has been guest-artist with many symphony orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic, the Philadephia, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cleveland, etc.

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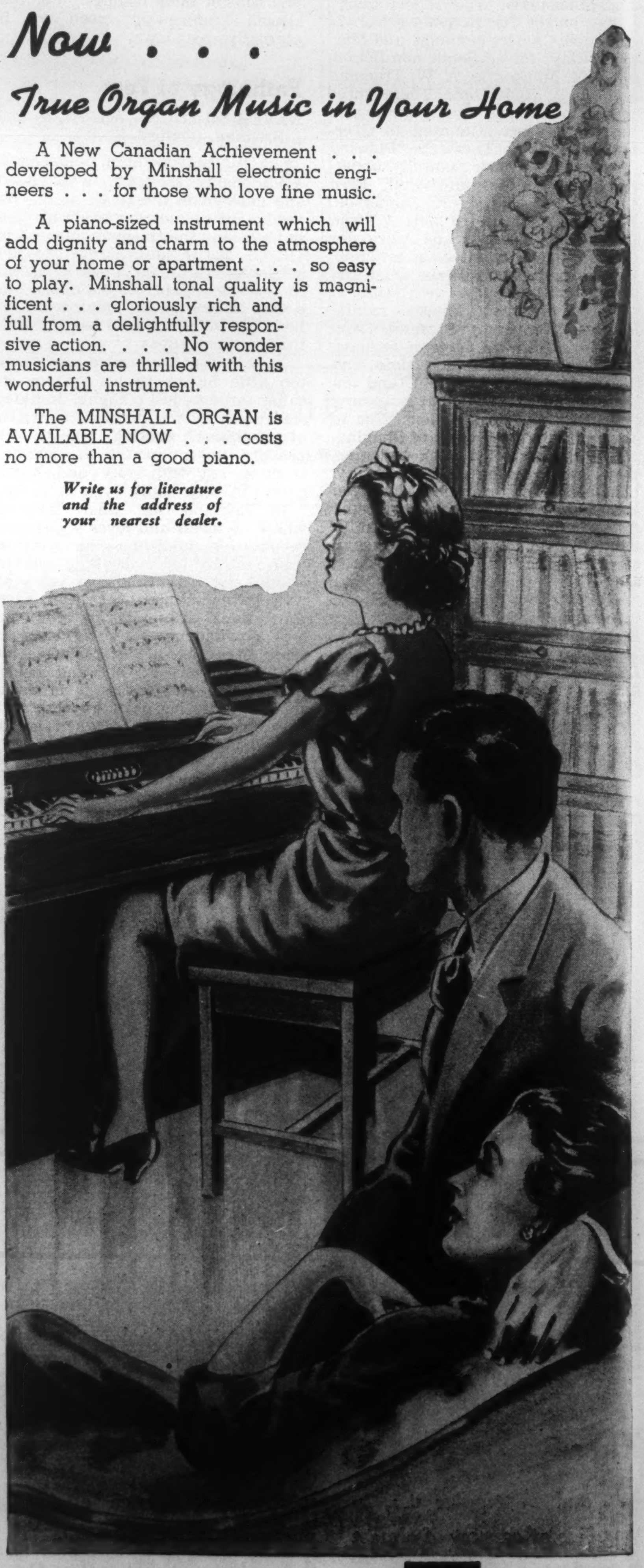

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THE FILM PARADE

"A Walk In The Sun", a War Film Of Vigor And Distinction

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE are any number of fine things about "A Walk in the Sun," the screen version of Harry Brown's story about a landing on Salerno Beach. There is the crepuscular opening which makes the sweating cold of a barge-landing at dawn almost as palpable to the nerve-ends as to the eye. There is the expert, and not too conscious, blending of the heroic and the unheroic. There are two great spills of excitement — the bombing of an Italian tank and armored car along the route, and the taking of the Nazi-held farmhouse which is the end of the adventure. Then there is the first glimpse of the farmhouse itself, white-walled and dazzlingly bright in the hard sunshine—a shot that the camera has loaded with terror and surmise. And to top off there are a number of first-rate performances, particularly by Richard Conte as a machine-gunner and by Dana Andrews as the sergeant in charge of the platoon.

The story is about a group of men who land on the Salerno Beach and fumble their way inland for six miles without a leader and with no guide except a map which none of them can read with any certainty. Almost any decision they make is bound to be disastrous, but they struggle through the assignment with the doggedness of men committed to disaster without choice.

Tagging Individuals

The men themselves are deliberately selected for their average quality. This apparently makes it necessary that each should be tagged with identifying mannerisms or phrases—"Gimme a stub." "This war will end in Tibet," "I keep thinking about apples," etc. This has long been anything but a trick of characterization and I'm not sure that it was a very good trick in the first place. Its tendency is to diminish a character rather than to describe him, reducing a complex personality to a gesture, or a phrase. It can probably be argued that when a director is dealing with a large cast in a scenario crowded with action he has to fall back on shortcuts for characterization since it is impossible in such brief flashes to present individuals in the round. The answer to this would seem to be that it is the business of the resourceful director to find ways of getting around the impossible.

The film has been supplied with background music in the form of noticeably improvised folk balladry. This helps to create the illusion that you are looking at a fictionalized documentary. On the whole it adds little to the picture beyond a touch of confusion.

Dumbness in Excelsis

"Whistle Stop" devotes itself for two painful hours to the doings of the dreariest lot of people who ever lived on the wrong side of the railroad track in a town too insignificant for train-stops. The hero, Kenny (George Raft) is a small-town loafer who spends most of his time playing pinochle behind the barber shop with the local bartender (Victor McLaglan.) Kenny is beloved by Mary (Ava Gardiner) a beautiful girl just back from the big city where she has stayed long enough to hustle a quite good mink coat. The mink coat disturbs Kenny, though not very deeply. He is even less perturbed by the suggestion of the bartender that the two of them murder a nightclub proprietor whom they dislike, and make off with his Saturday night take. Mary gets wind of this project and in a flash of moral insight puts a stop to it.

The night club proprietor then arranges a murder of his own, though whether out of spite or merely out of the dreadful boredom induced by small-town living it is impossible to say—the motivation in this terrible film is always hopelessly obscure. The hero and his bartender friend, though innocent, are both cunningly implicated in the murder and hastily flee town, a piece of sub-mental behavior that finally got me out of my seat and back into the fresh air. "Whistle Stop" is one of those pictures that, rolling on inexorably, holds you fast in your seat for the greater part of its length by the sheer pressure of inertia. It is only when you have extricated yourself that you realize you were free to go anytime you felt like it.

• •

A WAYWARD WENCH

A LADY asked a poet how he wrote,
Believing he just conjured up the Muse
Who straightway, at his bidding, filled his throat
With warblings that were dulcet and profuse.
She pictured him—this lady—in his den
Composing odes, far from the haunts of men.

In actuality his work is done
At times most unexpected—while he labors
At daily chores, or while he's having fun,
Or eating lunch, or chatting with the neighbors.
In trips the Muse with sly capricious caper,
To catch him minus pen or ink or paper.

J. O. PLUMMER

SWIFT REVIEW

THE HARVEY GIRLS. A big gaudy technicolor musical about a group of virtuous waitresses who went out to help civilize the West. Thanks to Judy Garland and Ray Bolger it is a good deal better than it sounds.

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. People who have faithfully followed the Hope-Crosby-Lamont travelogue series through the years will enjoy the latest jaunt of the famous trio. Others may find some of the references a little bewildering.

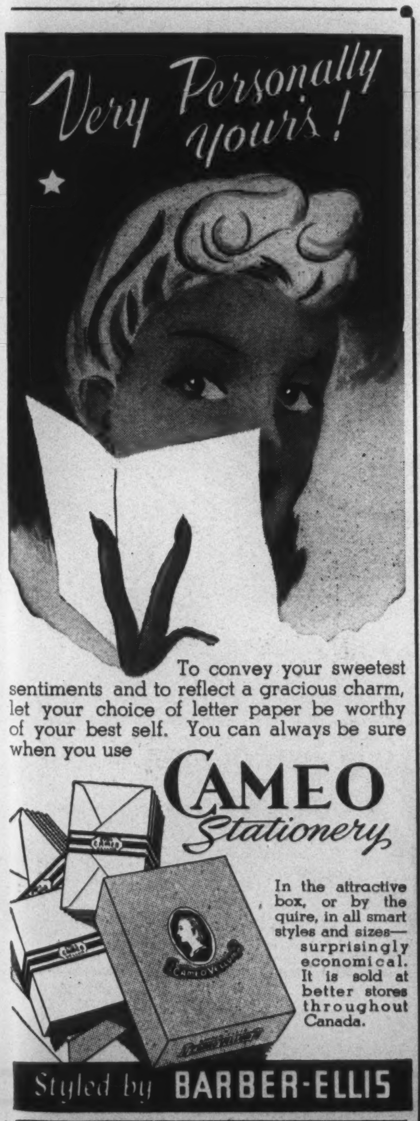
WONDER MAN. The versatile Danny Kaye as himself, his twin brother and his brother's ghost. Loud, violent and often very funny.

SPELLBOUND. Director Hitchcock blends psycho-analysis and crime detection with mixed results. Better than most murder melodramas though not quite the best Hitchcock. Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr in a pleasant comedy approach to the war-time separation problem.

MY REPUTATION. Barbara Stanwyck as an ardent but respectable widow with neighbor trouble. Elaborately produced soap opera.

Newly arrived in Toronto, Purshottam Lal Bhandari, at present attached to the Indian Trade Commissioner, is head of the Government of India's newly-opened Information Services in Canada and will become Public Relations Officer to the Indian High Commissioner, when the latter is appointed. Before the war, Mr. Bhandari was Assistant Editor of the "Civil & Military Gazette" of Lahore and Lecturer in Journalism to the Punjab University. During the war he was Publicity Officer to the Government of India in the Department of Information and Broadcasting and Public Relations Officer with a number of service units.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Today's Housing May Set Social Pattern of Fifty Years Hence

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

"WE WANT more space in our homes", declare Canada's urban housewives. In a comprehensive housing survey recently undertaken by Lever Brothers, housewives in all parts of the Dominion were interviewed. One of the questions asked was, "If you could make only one change in your home what it would be?" "To provide more room," was the reply which came most frequently from urban housewives. (Electric light and central heating were chief desires of women on farms.)

Canadian homes have been growing smaller and smaller. Our great-grand-mother's home was a narrow, deep, three-story house with nine or ten rooms. Rooms were spacious, ceilings were high and halls were wide and roomy or long and narrow. Great-grandmother complained that it was too big, that it was badly planned and hard to operate.

By grandmother's time, attics had disappeared and she had a two-story house with seven or eight rooms. It was also narrow and deep with rooms one behind the other. Grandma objected to the lack of sunlight and fresh air in the centre rooms. She said that halls were unnecessarily wide or long and she grumbled about the endless steps she had to take in her long narrow house.

So mother got a new style of house, built on the square plan. Rooms were brighter but they were also much smaller and there were only six of them. Halls were small and compact. Mother complained of lack of space. She said the interior space had been badly apportioned; for example, that too much had been given to the dining room in relation to that devoted to the living room. She clamored for more cupboards and better storage space. She criticized the lay-out of rooms. She pointed out how windows, doors and the fireplace were so located that they destroyed wall areas needed for furniture; how doors were placed so that they swung back to cut off the use of the corner of the room; how heating registers or radiators cut up useful wall space.

But mother's criticisms have gone unheeded. They have been allowed to be crushed by the pressure of heavy building costs. Instead of providing more room, houses being built today are much smaller. Cupboards and storage space are more inadequate and rooms still are planned without regard to the needs of the occupants and the furniture which should go into them.

The new home of the bride of today is a bungalow with only four or five rooms. All available space has been put into the living room. Halls have been cut to a minimum, in many the front hall has been replaced by a vestibule which opens directly into the living room. The dining room has disappeared. In some houses in its place has come a small dining nook off the kitchen; in others the family must eat in the living room. The average kitchen has become merely a working area, with no room for eating or for all the activities of the family which used to be centered in the kitchen. Bedrooms have shrunk in size.

The amount of space required in a room depends upon human needs, the use to which the room is put. Not only must there be room to accommodate the furniture which is needed but there must be a certain amount of space in which to use it. For instance the space covered by a chair is not all that is required. There must also be an area of about two feet in front of it for the occupant's legs and feet. The area of use needed for making a bed is a strip about eighteen inches wide across the foot and at one side of a single bed and at both sides of a double bed. To pull out the bottom drawer of a dresser and stoop before it requires a space of about three feet. (Test it for yourself.) As the depth of a dresser varies from 18 to 24 inches, from 4½ to 5 feet of free space from the wall is needed to hold a dresser and to permit it to be used. In many new homes while the furniture may go into the rooms there is not sufficient space in which to use it, except under great difficulty.

Canadians Need Lebensraum

Thus in the average new house we find a living room, a small kitchen and two or three tiny bedrooms. From great-grandmother's roomy, rambling house which was too large, the pendulum has swung too far the other way and many of the houses which are now being built are so small that, even if they were perfectly designed, there is not enough room for an average Canadian family to live comfortably.

Today's bride not only has fewer and smaller rooms in her home but she is worse off for storage space than her mother was. It is true that more consideration is being given to the matter of closets and cupboards. All bedrooms now have closets, there is a linen closet and a closet for clothes near the front entrance and usually there are built-in kitchen cupboards. But when the number and size of rooms are reduced, there is need for extra cupboard space. Mother and grandmother had all sorts of chests of drawers and wardrobes in which to keep clothing and household equipment. But the rooms in our new homes are too small to accommodate such makeshifts. In most bedrooms there is not room for both a chest of drawers and a dresser. Therefore more closet space is needed to compensate. There is no place in the house for a cedar chest to hold blankets and woollens. Linen closets should have a moth-proof section to take the place of the cedar chest.

In the past our dining rooms not only provided a place in which to eat, but also a place to keep a china cabinet which held the best china, glassware and silverware and a buffet which stored table linens and other table accessories. When the dining room was taken away, cupboard space should have been provided elsewhere to accommodate such items which must be kept somewhere.

While in our old houses no proper place was provided in which to keep a baby carriage, rooms were large enough to hold it—even if it were always in the way. But in the average new house there is no place for it. Halls have vanished, there is no dining room, the kitchen is too small. There is no room in bedrooms. It looks as though the baby carriage

From the London designer, Margaret Marks, comes this classical wedding gown in shimmering white satin. V-shaped gathers fall into soft folds down front of skirt; veil is bordered with wide bands of old lace.

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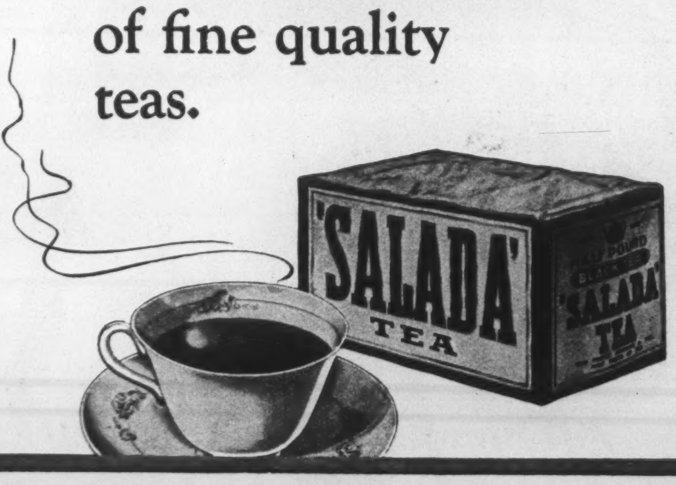
teas.



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High Fashion
heavenly red with a golden glow.

Peggy Sage has just released two Flying Colors destined to change the entire complexion of fingertips. Exciting as this air-age... exhilarating as your first solo... Skyhigh and High Fashion will give instant lift to your most earthbound costume.

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will have to go either in the living room or down by the furnace.

Past mistakes in lay-out of rooms have not been rectified in our new houses. Windows and doors still are being put in the wrong places. In the majority of house designs of our large-scale housing projects, bedroom windows are so placed that beds will have to go directly across windows and occupants will be in a draft. In a large percentage of living rooms there is no free wall space for a chesterfield. It will have to go across a window or in front of the fireplace.

A home does not merely provide shelter, somewhere in which to eat and sleep. It is a place in which to live, in which to work and play. It should be a social centre and headquarters for all the various interests and activities of every member of the family. All these factors should be considered when houses are planned. Efficiency and economy in operation and the health, comfort and enjoyment of the family should be studied and provided for when designs are made. Houses should be built to fit the needs of families; families should not have to mould their mode of life to conform to the size and conveniences of houses. If we continue to put up houses of the same size and equipment as those now being built, our whole way of life is likely to change.

In many new bungalows there is only one bedroom which is large enough for two persons, the other bedrooms being adequate only for single beds. Thus, without overcrowding, only three people can live in the two-bedroom houses and four in three-bedroom homes. Today there are five individuals in most Canadian families. Must the size of the families of the future be reduced to fit our new houses?

In these small bungalows where can school children study at night? There is no dining room. Usually the kitchen is too small. Most bedrooms are not large enough for a desk and book shelves. If they study in the living room the parents cannot have their normal activities.

She Shall Have Music

Canadians are musical and in the past it has been the ambition of the average mother to give her children music lessons. Although all available space is being put into the living room, there is not enough room for both a chesterfield and a piano. Heretofore, when the living room was too small, it has gone into the dining room. From now on are our children going to be deprived of a musical education?

With just one all-purpose room, it is going to be more difficult to have guests for meals and to entertain in the evening. Must our families give up social activities in the home? Will they be forced to go outside for their recreation and normal social contacts?

Of course this drastic reduction in the size of houses is the direct result of high building costs. A house even the size of mother's home—which she said was too small—costs more to build today than the average family can afford to pay. Here then is the tremendous problem which faces the Canadian people. We need up to a million new homes in Canada. These houses will set the pattern of Canadian home life for the next fifty years. Must we go ahead and build houses such as we are putting up today and thus force down living standards and change our way of life? Can anything be done?

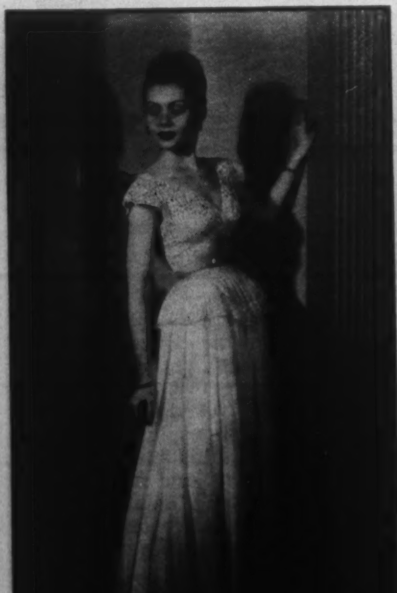
But, aside from this major problem, many of the mistakes in our new homes can be corrected without adding greatly to costs. Study thoroughly the needs of the families who must live in them, put in good measures of common sense, imagination and ingenuity and add a small amount of cold cash and a lot can be done to make these new houses more livable.

• •

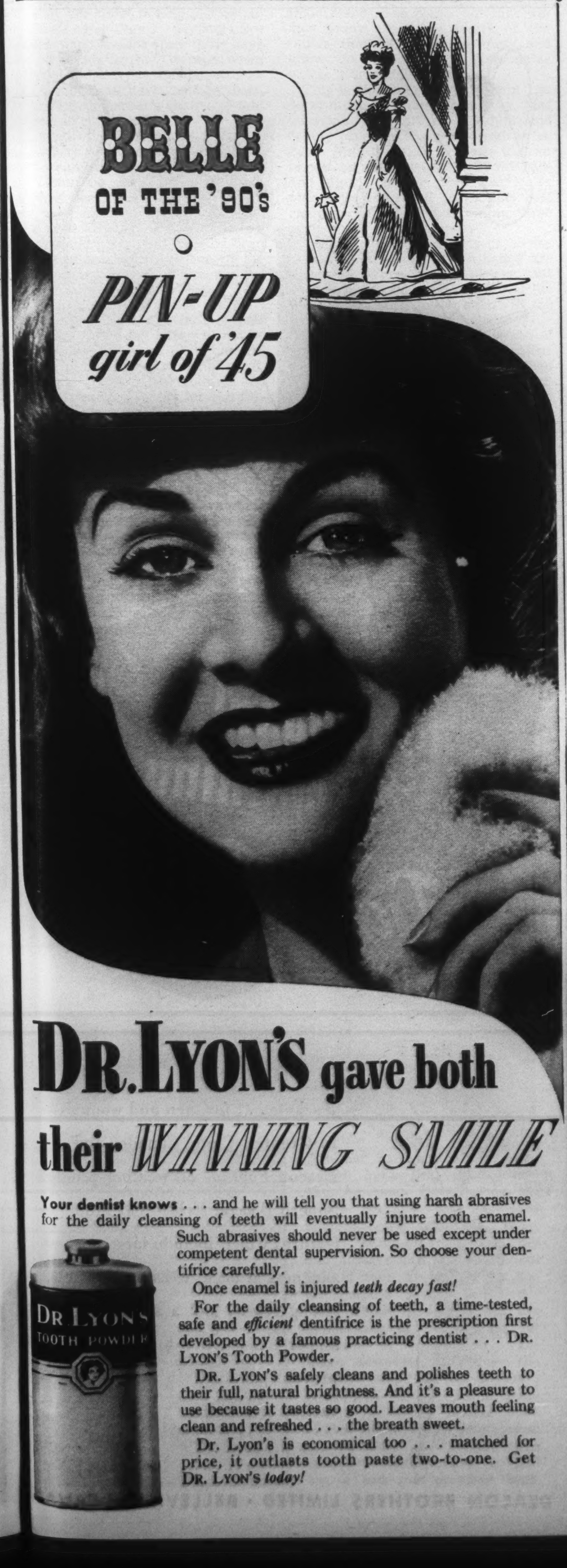
REUNION

SHE wore her Easter bonnet,
  White flowers tipped the brim,
A bunch of violets at her throat—
  They had been sent by 'him'—
And arm-in-arm they sauntered,
  A flier with his maid,
For them, once more, the sun danced
  On an Easter Day parade.

FLORENCE F. MCQUAY



It's the bare midriff in an evening gown. The bodice is rhinestone studded eyelet embroidery; the skirt, of white marquisette with eyelet embroidered peplum. By Maurice Renter.



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Once enamel is injured *teeth decay fast!*

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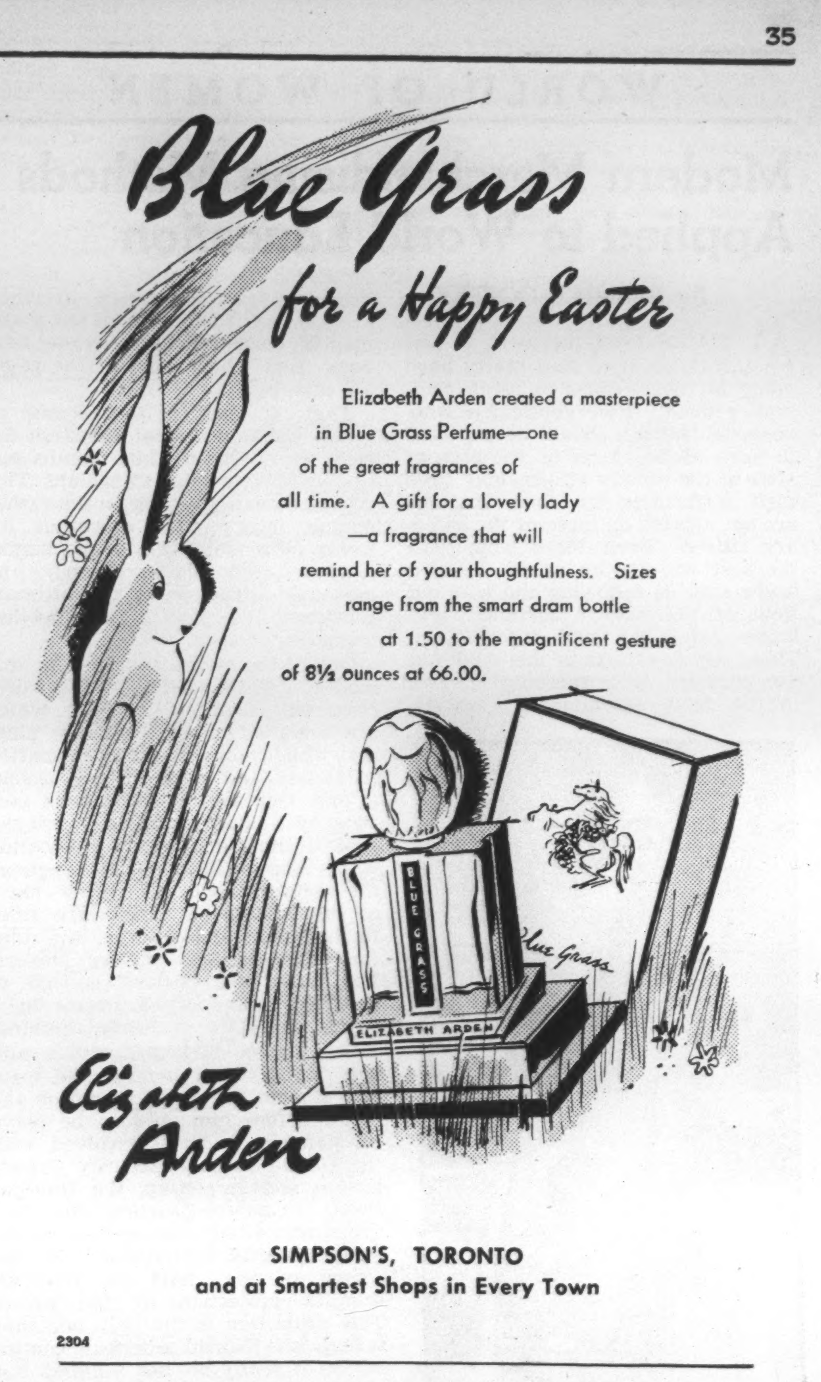
Dr. Lyon's is economical too . . . matched for price, it outlasts tooth paste two-to-one. Get DR. LYON'S *today!*



Elizabeth Arden created a masterpiece in Blue Grass Perfume—one of the great fragrances of all time. A gift for a lovely lady—a fragrance that will remind her of your thoughtfulness. Sizes range from the smart dram bottle at 1.50 to the magnificent gesture of 8½ ounces at 66.00.

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Member, Home and School Club, TORONTO

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Made in Canada

WORLD OF WOMEN

Modern Merchandising Methods Applied to World Education

By BERNICE COFFEY

AT TIMES even members of the U.N.O. seem to find pretty hard going in their efforts to reach common ground. These gentlemen who, above all others, should be expected to have all the facts of the present state of the world's affairs, may have their difficulties but their troubles are not a patch on those of the ordinary citizen. Even those who, with the best will in the world, make a brave stab at following the ebb and flow of the world's fortunes, find large gaps in their information. Those whose efforts in this direction are confined to a sporadic interest in the more sensational headlines, may be compared to the reader of a book from which most of the pages are missing.

The pannier-drape skirt appears in this graceful turquoise raw silk dinner gown, together with modified "aileron" shoulders that have become a Nettie Rosenstein "signature."

JOAN RIGBY
DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS
54 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO CANADA
MIDWAY 4969

That, at least, is the premise on which the Educational Research Society was founded some months ago by several interested Canadians. This organization is working on the rather unique theory that education for world citizenship can be packaged, marketed and sold as cleverly, and made as attractive to the ultimate consumer, as pickles, automobiles, cosmetics or soup.

One of the methods chosen for this modern merchandising of the world citizenship ideal is Picto-Facts, which are designed to entertain the players while they absorb information painlessly and with little conscious effort. One of the Picto-Facts consists of a chart, a game, a project book outline, and a key publication which shows in pictorial language the conclusions of the other parts of the equipment. There are rules for beginners and children, and rules for advanced and master players. The latter are difficult enough to keep the university graduate in a continuous state of heavy thinking.

The player starts off with a million "dollars" to spend as he wanders around the world shown on the board before him, and as he plays the game he becomes involved with the United Nations Security Organization and its set-up, the International Court of Justice, the Red Cross, and other organizations working for world betterment. In the centre of the chart he finds an azimuth projection of the world. This projection is the only one that reveals the North American continent as it really is—not isolated, but the pivot point of the world. And as he loses or adds to his million dollars, the player also may discover ten of the most important facts concerning sixty-six countries.

Educational games usually are unpopular, according to the Educational Research Society. They have tried to eliminate this objection, and the originators tell us they believe they have been successful in producing a game that is more exciting than poker, more fascinating than bridge, and more informative than the average lecture which may have taken the same time.

World Chief Guide

The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E., the World Chief Guide and widow of the Founder of Scouting and Guiding will visit Canada during May and June, and during her tour she will visit Girl Guides in and about twenty-five of the principal cities of the Dominion. At present she is in the United States where, as their Chief, too, she is being welcomed by more than 1,000,000 Girl Scouts.

Lady Baden-Powell arrived on this side of the Atlantic in January to be present at the Western Hemisphere Sub-Committee Conference of the World Association in Cuba. She is also fresh from a tour of many of the Western European Countries, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Scandinavia. She found that Scouting and Guiding on the whole has greatly increased its numbers in these countries in spite of being forced underground for so many years.

Before her marriage in 1912, Lady Baden-Powell was Olave St. Clair Soames, the third and youngest child of Harold Soames. She was born on February 22, 1889, her birthday being on the same day as that of her future husband. Her greatest interest in childhood was in the outdoors, and in riding, swimming, boating and skating, all of which she did well. It was on a trip to Jamaica with her father that she met the Chief Scout, then General Baden-Powell, and eight months later in England they were married.

Before the advent of Lady Baden-Powell, the Guides were all more or less separate units, each working on their own, and it was she who united them into one big family. It was not until 1916, that Lady Baden-Powell took up active work for the Guides, and it was in that year that she was appointed County Commissioner for Sussex. In 1918 Lady Baden-Powell became the Chief Guide of Great Britain, a title which she preferred to that of Chief Commissioner. At the Sixth Annual International Conference of the World Association in England in July 1930, Lady Baden-Powell was appointed the World Chief Guide, an appointment which she still holds.

Grown-Up Ladies

Quickly, now,—What is the difference between teen age clothes and junior clothes? We didn't know either, until we turned up this definition by Joan Irwin, a young dress designer. "Make no mistake," she says "teen age clothes are for youngsters, but juniors are for little girls who happen to be grown up. The difference between teen age and juniors is the difference between bobby sox and nylons, a coke and a cocktail." The junior is the smooth lass with a small neatly turned figure and a liking for smart, rather sophisticated clothes.

• •

The Bonnet That Is Liberty's Symbol

By MARION SIMMS

HAT styles change from season to season, but one quaint bonnet has stayed in fashion for centuries.

This is the liberty bonnet or cap—first worn by ancient Phrygians of Asia Minor as a symbol of liberty.

The vogue flourished, and the Greeks and Romans began placing it upon the heads of slaves who had been freed.

Caesar's destroyers paraded through the streets jubilantly displaying one of these felt caps on the end of a pole. Coins of the time—by command of Brutus and Cassius—were stamped with the cap design, placed between two daggers.

Usually, this conical, tight-fitting cap—looking very much like a night cap—was worn with the pointed top doubled forward.

When the French Revolutionists appeared in the *bonnet-rouge*, though, they often tilted the top jauntily backward.

On June 20, 1702, Louis XVI was compelled by the people to wear the cap as a token of his sympathy with popular demands. And in August of that year, it was officially adopted as the badge of the French patriot.

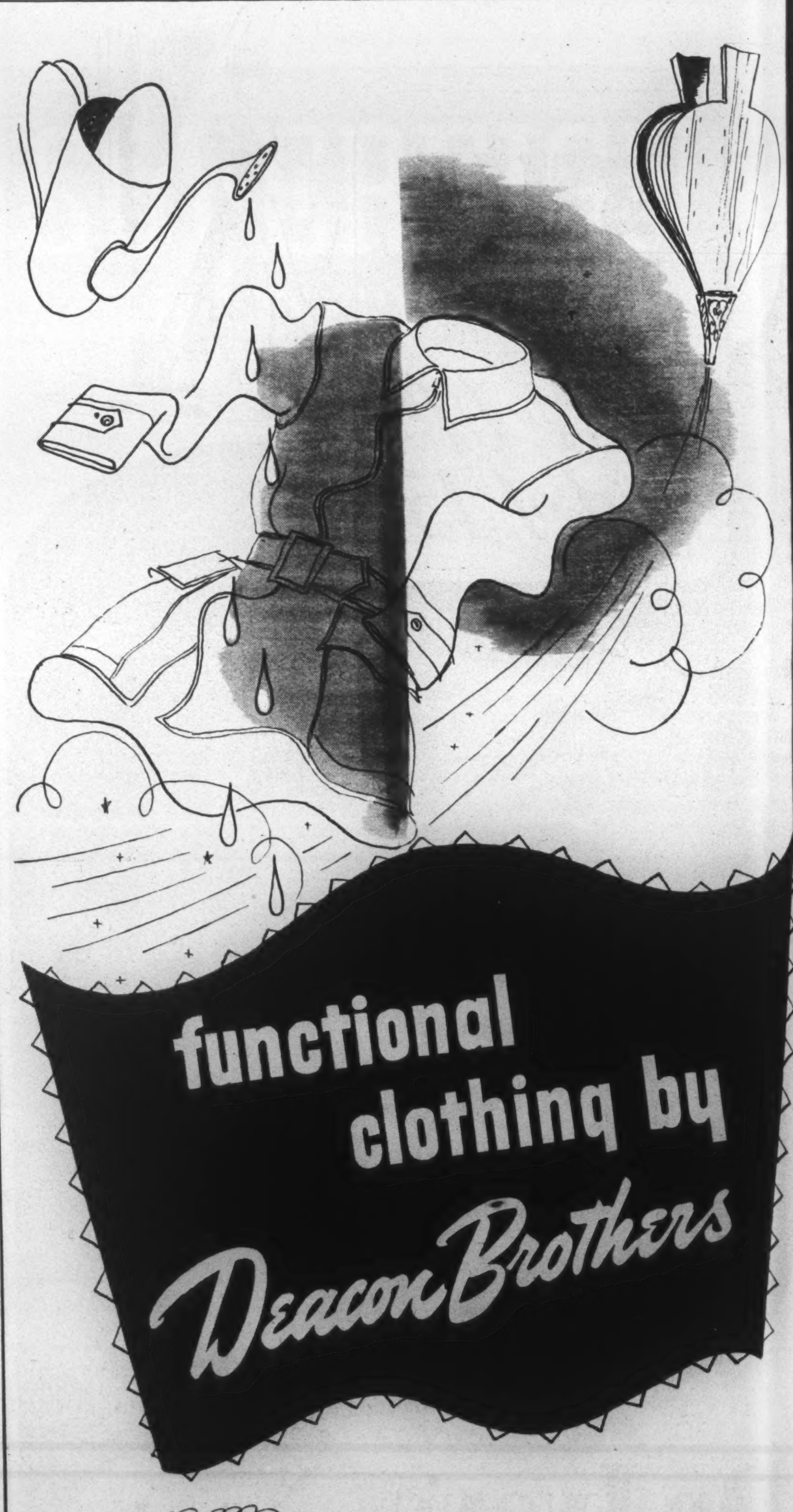
In the Netherlands, the cap appeared at the time Spanish rule was overthrown.

Early in the nineteenth century, the liberty cap became a familiar sight in the New World—decorating the head of the Goddess of Liberty, or on a pole by her side—on some of the coins of the United States. Since then, the bonnet has endured in American patriotic symbolism—its red, white and blue motif of stars and stripes perpetuating the time enduring struggle for liberty.

FATHER AND SON

WHEN midnight lightning stabbed the dark
And thunder shook our walls
My little white-clad son
Came frightened to my room,
And, feeling safe beside me, fell asleep.
He lay there bird-like in my brawny arm,
So near, and yet walled off
As though in childish dreams he wandered down
A world that was not mine.
Yet hungrily I held him close,
So close that in the flash-stabbed darkness
I felt the beating of his heart,
The heart that in its time would have to face
Far storms from which no arm could shelter him.
And as he slept I knew a foolish ache
To shield that breathing flesh from all its hurts
And armor it with life's autumnal knowledge
Slow gleaned by stumbling men.
But the gulf that yawned between us
Was wider far than sleep;
And in a sudden loneliness of soul
I could only closer clasp
That helpless shell of faith and hope
Which I, so near, could never save with love,
Which I, so fond, could never shield from pain.

ARTHUR STRINGER



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THE DRESSING TABLE

Scissors Create New Headlines With Accent on Abbreviation

By ISABEL MORGAN

HAIRDRESSERS are sharpening their scissors in readiness for the day when women again decide to part with some of the locks they have accumulated during the long-hair era. Nor are these preparations based on intuition. They point to the fact that women always shear off their hair after a war. They did so at the conclusion of War 1, and the signs indicate they are about to help history repeat itself after War 2. Stylists have learned many lessons since those days way, way back in the Twenties when —prompted by Irene Castle—women decided they must have "bobbed" hair, climbed into a barber's chair and told the man to cut it short.

Stunned by this feminine invasion, the barbers of those days didn't hesitate to run clippers up the necks of their feminine clients to give them the same neat neckline demanded by their male clients. Historians of fashion have already had enough time to assess the era of the cropped head and the boyish figure as one of the ugliest phases through which fashion has passed.

This time when, as and if, the short hair vogue returns, the hair stylists are ready. They say hair will not be cut short for shortness' sake, but will follow a planned and carefully created design. It will be feminine and soft, an attractive frame for the features, although the over-all length may be no more than three or four inches.

Frame Work

"Every woman has been watching the advance spring styles and noting the wispy waistlines and trim torsos and draped skirts, the necklines ranging from the bared-bosom look to the high throat hug, and wondered how she was going to look in them," says Ann Delafield, director of the DuBarry Success School. The trend towards being more feminine goes for figures too this spring, she says. Clothes that are soft and feminine look best on figures that are curved and rounded in the right places.

So if you have to dig to find a skeleton that is you and make it a proper frame for the clothes you want to wear, there's no time like the present to begin to work that poundage off, she advises. Discounting the miscellaneous rumors about figure and fashion trends, she points out that women today are more aware of the things that look best on them and know that no figure is fashionable unless it is primarily fit.

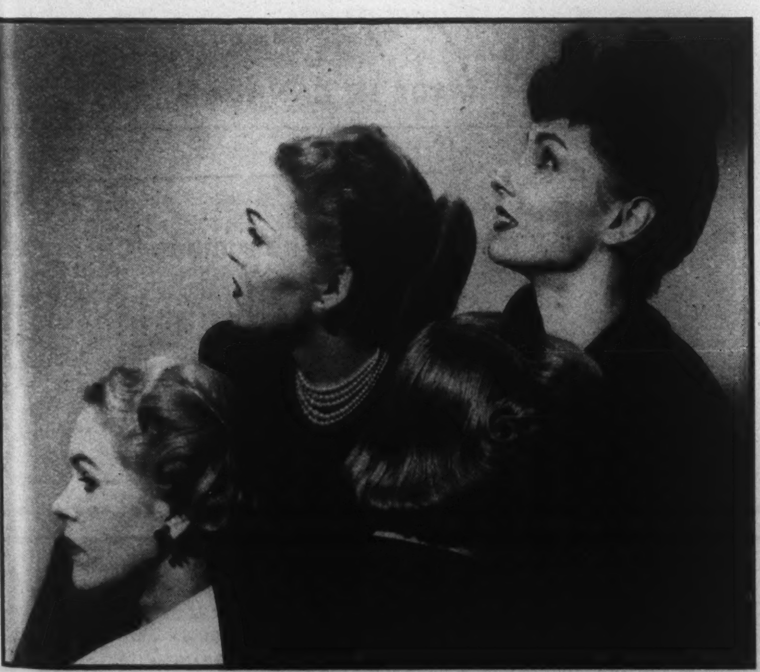
This is the time of year when you do so much overhauling anyway, that you can certainly fit a health and beauty program easily into your schedule. Miss Delafield suggests that an honest appraisal be made of the face and figure, noting your particular problems and then learn the best exercises to aid in overcoming those problems.

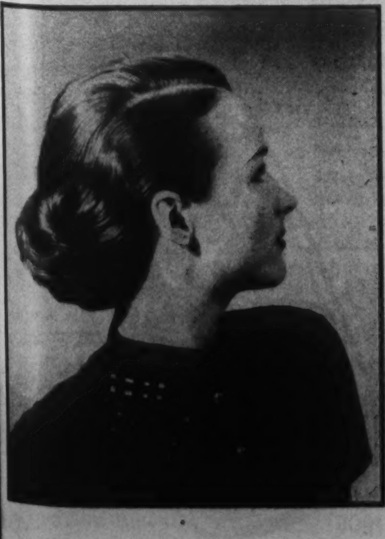
"Those old five-day diets or 18-day diets to achieve the 'boyish figure' are a part of figure fashion history that won't ever be repeated because of the disastrous results to the health of the women who tried them," she says.

"Nor will the overplump figure of the last century ever again achieve style importance," she continues, "not only because of the way it looks, although that is a factor with women wearing more and more active play and beach clothes, but actually from the standpoint of health, women do recognize that excess poundage is both uncomfortable and dangerous.

"As far as the diet goes you don't have to starve yourself. Vitamin-packed foods are not only healthy foods but beautiful foods and fruits and vegetables and lean fish and meats are best for the whole family.

"In any event if you are going to wear the feminine fashions this year, you are going to have to make yourself a figure and a face that has the 'lady-look' and lovely or your figure will be as dated as a hobble skirt."





Whether hair is short or long it can have the "short look" The American Hair Design Institute presents four coiffures (above), each with the "short look", although actually only one model's hair was shortened. This is done by means of a basic shaping (called the Demi-Coif) which gives the hair the appearance of being short regardless of its length. For those, however, who prefer the greater simplicity of abbreviated hair length, artful fashioning produces results such as that shown in the photograph at the left. No longer than three or four inches it still has a soft yet groomed look.

For several years American women have been wearing Chen Yu nail lacquer on their fingers, and now it has come to Canada. The first color to be launched here is Chinese Red, a true red with the amiable faculty of adapting itself to almost any color worn with it. It is said to have been copied from the bridal gown of a Chinese princess, and the extremely handsome package it comes in is a reproduction of one of the Chinese robes from the "Forbidden City" collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Necking

The problem, common to most women over thirty, of the throat that is a more candid revelation of age than the face, is answered by special treatment. For this purpose Harriet Hubbard Ayer has a new Throat Cream devised to provide the drying skin with the essential oils which decrease with each succeeding birthday. It is the lack of these oils that causes the throat to develop wrinkles and crepey texture. We are told the new cream is light enough to smooth on without stretching the most delicate skin, but has enough body to make it an excellent massage cream.

Rosy Outlook

"In The Pink," a new group of preparations designed by Dorothy Gray to make bathing pleasant and perfumed, is as good to look at as it is to use. The packages were designed by Dorothy Draper, one of the United States' best-known decorators. (Ever seen the group of apartments by her in New York's Sutton Place where the exteriors are painted black with windows and doors outlined in white?) The "In The Pink" packages and bottles are splashed all over with a boldly generous design of roses. The design might serve as the focal point in planning an attractive new bathroom scheme.

Camera Face

You certainly *can* fool the camera. According to a noted photographer it simply takes the right make-up and a knowledge of how to use it. Knowing how to use make-up foundation is as important in successful photography as the right lights.

Going along with this idea, Tussy has suggested several make-up tricks with their Safari Powder Base Cream that are effective whether or not one is about to face the camera. For dark circles under the eyes, it is suggested that a light blond apply a complete makeup of the Base Cream in the Medium shade. Smooth it well up under the eyes, over the circles, to the very edge of the lower lashes. A redhead or brunette should follow the same procedure, except that her best bet is the cream in the Sun Gold shade.

To shorten a long nose, apply a tiny bit of darker foundation on the very tip of it . . . . blend it out carefully around the edges so it won't look like a dark dot on the end of the nose.

A heavy jaw line or a sharp pointed chin can also be made less conspicuous by blending a darker foundation cream over them.

Paris in the spring . . . . where the ever-smart Parisienne is wearing her hair black near the head and dyeing the rest blond . . . . where, because hats are worn on the back of the head, make-up is subtle and natural and no eye shadow is worn, but eyebrows and lashes are darkened . . . . where they are just beginning to discover cake make-up.

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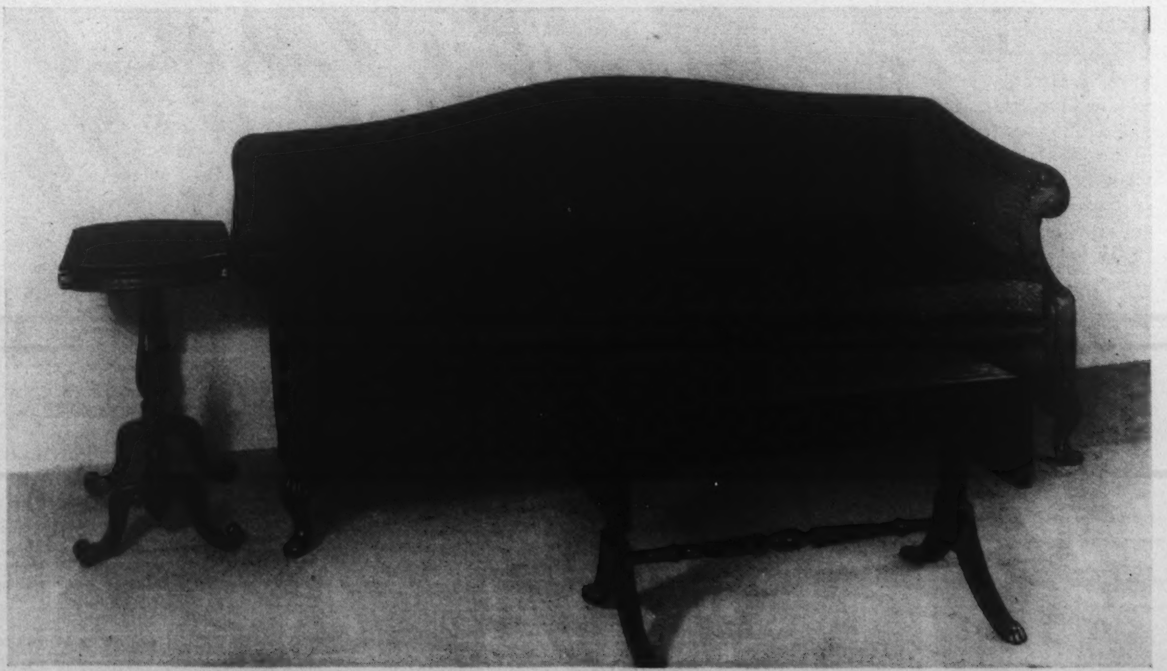

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CONCERNING FOOD

A Revised List of Who's Who at the Zoo with the Hungry Bear

By JANET MARCH

LAST week there occurred one of those days which Shakespeare described when he said, "The uncertain glory of an April day." The glory was so evident that the Marches left all those things which are always waiting to be done in any house come spring, and set out to pay a visit to the Zoo. The animals were all out sunning themselves, and the lion looked particularly fine and as if he had just stepped off one of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films complete with rather alarming sound effects. There were some gaps. Tommy, the tiger is gone. He never learned that the climate is not always tropical here, and insisted on going out in all weathers so, like a lot of us, he became a victim of rheumatism which became so bad he had to be put away.

Someone needed a beaver collar, and one dark night they stole the beavers and skinned them then and there, so you can't watch them fixing up an imitation dam. The white bears still wave their heads and rock in that endless way which they did when I was young. The keeper assured me that they were not the same bears, but it is the nature of the beasts to try and wind their necks in knots. There is a fascinating crop of baby monkeys, who hang on like grim death to their mother's fronts while the spry matrons gallop up and down the cages after nuts or biscuits. As the little ones grow older they shoot out a paw on their own.

The big chimpanzee was sitting out on a shelf with a sack over his head and shoulders. "Just reaches for it as he goes out the door, and puts it back when he goes in," said the keeper fondly. Probably heard about the tiger and is taking no chances with drafts. The house where the zebra and the wart hog live smells as it always did. If you walk very fast and hold your breath you can make it, and be out again looking down into the valley where the peacocks yell, and the swans swim on water that was frozen over just a few weeks ago.

As we were leaving they came 'round to feed the animals whose diet seems to be largely stale white bread. The polar bears got theirs thrown into their swimming bath, and spent ages trying to paddle the loaves out with their front feet so that they wouldn't have to get wet. We went home feeling hungry from watching them eat and from being outside in that marvellous sunshine again. The family would not follow in the steps of the animals and have plain bread for dinner—they wanted something more interesting.

Meat Balls And Mushroom Sauce

Sometimes you may have some meat balls left over, and this is a good way to use them up. If you are starting from scratch add salt and plenty of pepper to the ground meat. Then mix in half a cupful of fine soft breadcrumbs to each pound of meat, add two tablespoons of chopped onion and one egg, and form into balls and fry lightly in a frying pan. Put the meat balls, when they are done, into a baking dish and pour on a can of condensed mushroom soup, sprinkle the top with a little grated cheese and brown in the oven.

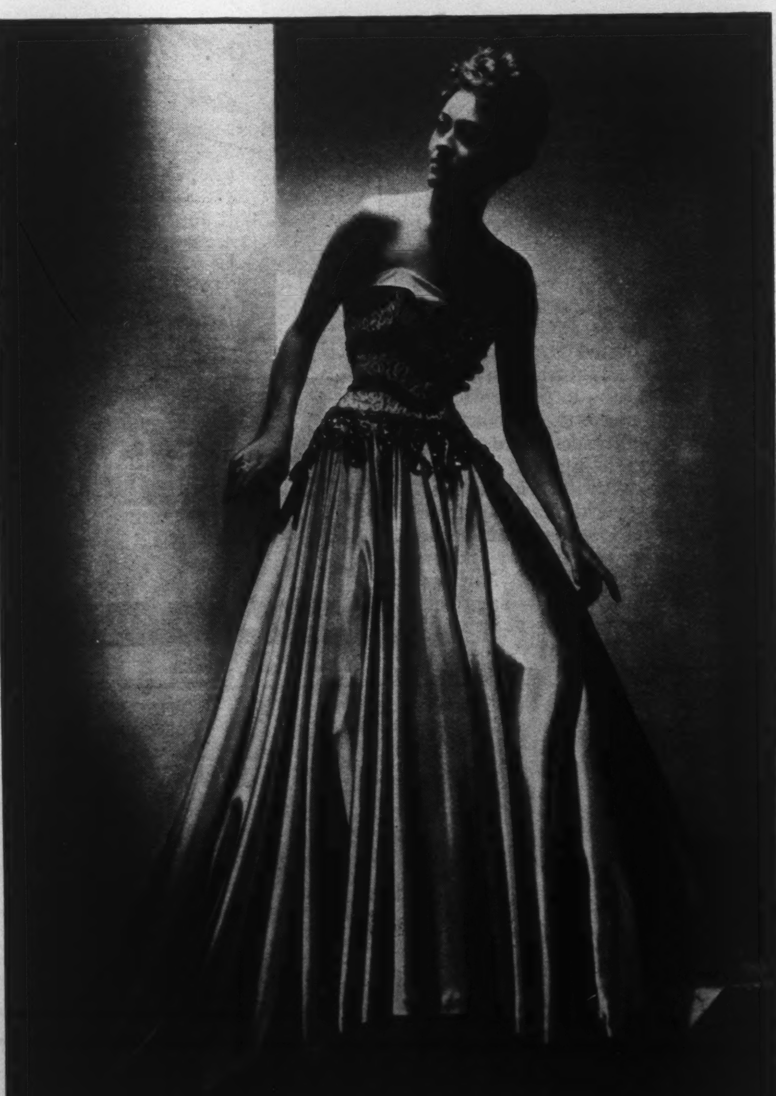
Fish Pie

2 tablespoons of oil
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
1 cup of milk
1 cup of cooked fish flaked
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
1 teaspoon of chopped olives
3 tablespoons of Canadian sherry
Pepper and salt

Cook the onion, parsley and olives in the oil, then add the flour and the milk and stir till the sauce thickens, then add the fish. Take off the fire and stir in the sherry and put in a baking dish. Cover with a layer of mashed potatoes and heat in a hot oven till the top browns.

Baked Spinach

2 cups of cooked spinach
1 onion chopped or minced
2 tablespoons of raisins



Strapless and boned, the top of this ice blue satin evening gown, by Maggy Rouff, is encrusted with bronze and white sequin embroidery, a row of bronze sequin pendants girdling the low waistline. One of forty originals flown from recent Paris Collections by The T. Eaton Company.

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MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
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Next time eyes are overtired or smarting put two drops of Murine in each eye. Right away it starts to soothe, comfort and cleanse. Make this two-drop test . . . enjoy the relief that Murine brings. Murine was originated by an eye physician. Use it to cleanse, relax and refresh your eyes.

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S-28

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EXTRA LIGHT BREAD!
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An all-purpose FRESH yeast
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Full-strength yeast acts faster because it's fresh! Fleischmann's fresh *active* Yeast goes right to work—makes sweeter, tastier bread . . . insures tender light texture. IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—use Fleischmann's *active,* fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. *Dependable*—Canada's time-tested favourite for over 70 years.

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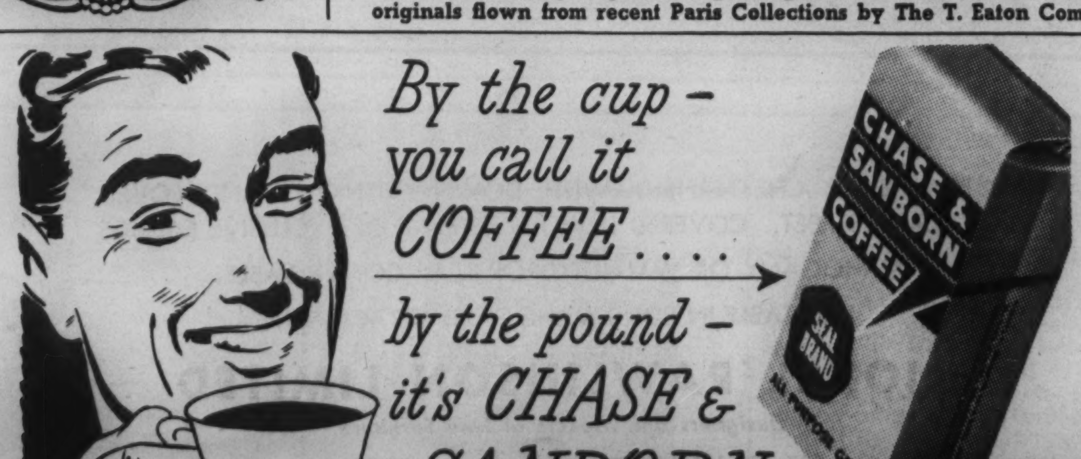
Keeping up a tradition is like keeping up a standard of quality—and *Wagstaffe* does both! Still made by treasured English recipes brought to Canada 40 years ago, *Wagstaffe* Pure Marmalade today tastes better than ever—for modern *Wagstaffe* methods capture all the delicious goodness of the fruit in a finer flavor that is distinctively *Wagstaffe.*

W 12


By the cup - you call it COFFEE . . . .
by the pound - it's CHASE & SANBORN
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE
SEAL BRAND
ALL PURPOSE GRIND
C-8
Roasted in Canada

Salt
Pepper
Cayenne
1 teaspoon of sugar
½ cup of grated cheese
1 cup of chopped celery
2 cups of tomato sauce

Mix all the ingredients together in a bowl except the grated cheese. Put in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with the cheese and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with

Tomato Sauce

2 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
Salt
Pepper
1¼ cups of tomato juice

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, season, and add tomato juice. Cook, stirring till sauce thickens.

Cora Hind As I Remember Her

By FLORENCE STEINER

IT was in 1912 that I, an ambitious, fairly young writer, arrived from the east in Winnipeg, the hospitable city where I spent three memorable years. I knew only one newspaper person there—Anne Anderson Perry, but that journalist was a host in herself. In a short time she had introduced me to several important Press folk and before long she and Kennethe Haig sponsored my membership in the Canadian Women's Press Club.

One day, after my return to Toronto, I was riding northward in a Yonge Street car with my friend Mary A. Pease, a fellow member of the C.W.P.C. With as serious an air as I could muster I remarked that as those two had been my sponsors I considered that the Club owed them a deep debt of gratitude. Outraged beyond words my companion gave me a withering glance, pushed the signal bell and dramatically dismounted several blocks before her contemplated stopping place. I realized then that the Club was not as overwhelmed with having me as a member as I had hoped. Be that as it may it was the means of my meeting E. Cora Hind, the famous crop expert and agricultural editor. The friendship that resulted has been one of the highlights of my life.

A Great Canadian

Now I have before me "Brave Harvest" the extremely fine biography of that remarkable woman. The author, Kennethe Haig, has demonstrated the truth of the saying "What is done from duty is done well, what is done from love is done beautifully". Expertly, accurately and indeed beautifully she has recounted the life of one of the greatest of our Canadian women.

It would be impossible in a single volume to tell all the activities and adventures of Ella Cora Hind and to show all the colorful lights that glowed through the prism of her years from 1861-1942. So because of the love I bore her I am emboldened to narrate some of the remembrances I cherish of the Softer Side of E. Cora Hind.

Every Sunday when in Toronto—to our family's great delight—Miss Hind spent the day with us. Driven up in time for mid-day dinner, followed by a rest on the living room couch, a drive in the late afternoon and a simple supper, she returned to the hotel leaving in our home the feeling that we had entertained—not unawares—a most distinguished guest.

Perhaps the clearest of my memory pictures is of my youngest nephew, then a lad of about ten, sitting at her feet as she leaned back in my brother-in-law's comfortable arm chair and held us spellbound with her history of wheat grown in the Western provinces. The boy's eyes never left her face and next day when asked what subject he had chosen for the forthcoming Oral Composition he answered laconically "Wheat". I unearthed the copy of the *Canadian Geographic* Magazine which featured E. Cora Hind's article on wheat. The talk, article and further investigation by the youthful orator resulted in marks that must have proved an encouragement ever since.

Next in clearness is the picture of Dr. E. Cora Hind standing at the door of her room in the London Hotel off the Strand where she stopped, as usual, during the Coronation Celebrations in 1937. I will digress here to illustrate the pride in her LL. D. degree of the aged clerk at the desk. Our friend, with an amused smile, requested me when I inquired if she were in, to ask for *Miss* Hind, and see what happened. I did so and with a glare and decided emphasis the attendant answered "*Dr.* Hind has just gone out".

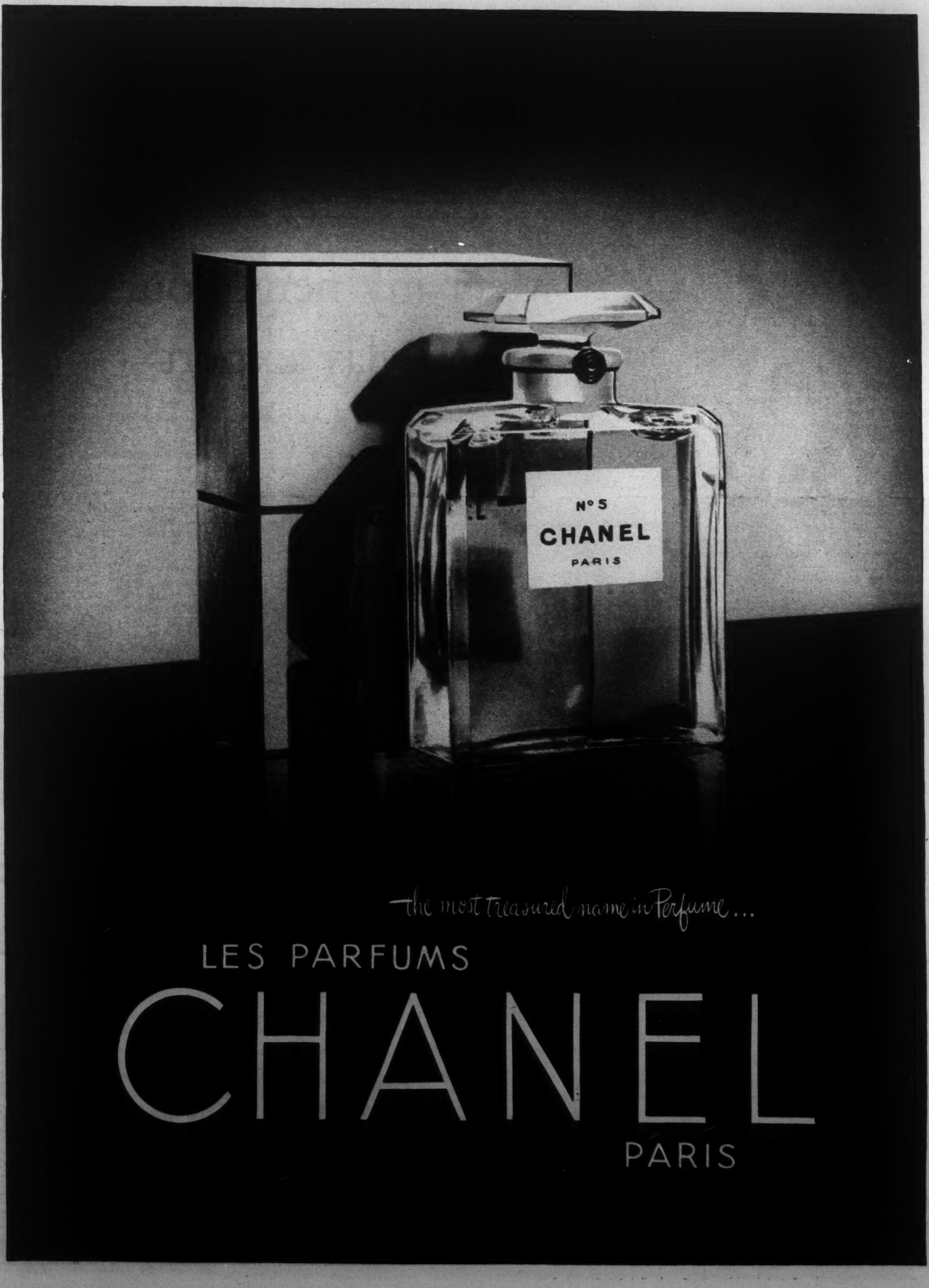
To return to my memory picture—Dr. Hind had that evening arrived in London after her two years' trip around the world. She had been greeted at the the station by celebrities of the Press who escorted her to the hotel. They bade her farewell in the foyer, then I stepped forward, a bunch of yellow roses in my hand. The welcoming light in her tired eyes warmed my heart.

"Will you come up and help me unpack?" she queried. Garment after garment we hung in the capacious cupboard, article after article we placed in the various receptacles. Among her shoes she patted the grey antelope ones she had purchased in Australia. "I couldn't resist them." She was justly proud of her small, well-shaped feet and one felt that she should not be censured for paying the high price she rather shamefacedly mentioned.

Once we had a quiet evening in her comfortable hotel room, and reminisced with many a chuckle over our past experiences. We recalled the days before the first Great War when a group of Winnipeg women valiantly helped win the franchise for themselves and their Manitoba sisters. We spoke of the clever part of the campaign—the Mock Parliament at the Walker Theatre, where the men came to plead for the vote from the female parliamentarians. Among those showing histrionic ability that night were such well-known women as Nellie McClung, Anne A. Perry, Kennethe Haig, Lillian Beynon Thomas, Mrs. C. P. Walker and E. Cora Hind. It was an hilarious and highly successful affair.

A reviewer receiving a copy of "Brave Harvest" just off the press, thoughtfully wrote me, "In a section on Miss Hind's Christmases there is this—she was speaking of her Christmas cards—'That's Florence Steiner's. She never forgets me'."

No, I will never forget her.



THE OTHER PAGE

His Name Is John: The Story of a Refugee Doctor and His Son

By ERNEST MARSHALL HOWSE

Since this story was written it has become practically certain that the eminent refugee with whom it deals will be compelled to leave Manitoba. The Manitoba Medical Association is insisting on a full year's internship, an impossible demand for a married man with family. Saskatchewan makes more flexible arrangements, and will probably gain what Manitoba will lose.

HE MIGHT have been born in Hungary, and his name might have been Jànos. But years before he was born his parents, oppressed by racial laws, fled from their native land to Italy where, at the University of Florence, they both began to study medicine. After they had established themselves in their profession, he was born in the city of Milan; and the priest baptized him Giovanni.

He was but two years old when the storm that had rumbled in Hungary broke in thunder all over Europe. Hitler's Nuremberg Decrees had inspired jackal Mussolini to vicious emulation, and in 1939, while his curly black hair was still hanging over his shoulders, little Giovanni became a refugee. Dr. Nicholas and Dr. Teresa Farkas took their young child and fled to Africa. In the swarming haven of Tangier the Farkas family spent the terrible years of war. In Tangier, Giovanni went to his first school. It was French, and his name became Jean.

Jean knew little of what the war meant to his parents. They had hoped to get to the United States; but the quota was filled. Then they hoped to eke out the time of waiting by a temporary visit to Cuba; but Cuba cancelled the visas. Helpless, and with meagre saving, they lived through the gloomy months, never knowing at what time some surge of Nazi power would engulf them in its unspeakable horror. But they kept Jean at school; and now, one of their most prized mementoes of their refugee years is a little booklet. It is titled *Lycée Français de Tangier;* and at the top of the page marked *Classe onzième* there is printed in black type: *Prix d'excellence—Farkas Jean.*

After more than five years, not too terrible for Jean, but a corroding ordeal for his parents, the atmosphere of despair was suddenly cleared by a rumor, which at first seemed like mockery, but proved to be truth, that, at long last, refugees (a few at least) would be given sanctuary in Canada.

As in a dream, fearing always that with each new move they would waken to calamity, the Farkas family crossed from Tangier to Lisbon, were given passage on a great liner, were sped safely across the ocean to America, and were by chance among the small company committed to the tender mercies of the citizens of Winnipeg.

So it came to pass that today Jean Farkas is in Pilot Mound, a little prairie town of Manitoba. Nine years old, and one year after he landed knowing no English, he is at the top of his class in grade IV. And now his name is John.

The people of Pilot Mound had been preparing for John. They did not know it; for they did not know him nor his parents, and being sturdy British stock they had a proper suspicion of all foreigners. They did know, however, that they needed a doctor. In the town, and in the adjoining municipality of Louise, there was an area about twenty miles square where before the war six doctors had served, and now not one remained. For more than three thousand people the nearest medical aid was from twenty to fifty miles away.

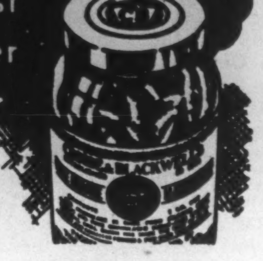
In the fall of 1944 this doctorless district was stricken with an epidemic of scarlet fever. A woman of Pilot Mound, Mrs. Blackburn, formerly a registered nurse, put aside the obligations of her household and tirelessly tended the victims. She visited them all, testing every second day for kidney complications, and teaching in every home the proper nursing care. But the townsfolk and the farmers knew that a doctor should have been there. And when a young man on a distant farm got tangled in a threshing machine, and could get no medical attention until wounded and bleeding he was driven over bad roads forty miles to the nearest hospital, then the community determined that something must be done. Quick consultation sent Mayor Windram and a resolute committee to the Minister of Health, with orders to bring back a doctor, and not be put off with any excuses.

A Pilot Mound citizen, Mr. Otto Schultz, had already been enquiring about the refugee doctors who were said to be coming to Winnipeg. So when the committee found every quest for a doctor completely fruitless, they finally, in sheer desperation, asked about these foreigners. In unmistakable terms they told the Minister of Health that if any refugee appeared to be a good doctor, they were going to take him back to those sick folk in Pilot Mound. And if that was against any regulation—well, that was just too bad.

The committee meant business; the Minister of Health, Mr. Ivan Schultz (Otto's brother), was sympathetic; and the will found the way. The red tape was cut, and in short order Dr. Farkas, whose credentials seemed good, was given a permit technically to act as municipal doctor, actually to engage in private practice as well. So before Jean could get tired of the immigration building where the refugees were lodged in Winnipeg, the whole Farkas family had started on the last lap of that sudden and surprising procession from Tangier to Pilot Mound.

THE welcome that Jean and his parents received in their new home they will never forget. In Winnipeg the Manitoba Medical College had already given a case of instruments; Jewish friends had provided equipment; friendly doctors had given books. Now Pilot Mound provided them with a house, and furniture, and a brand new automobile. No money was demanded; payments were to come out of income. The people were unbelievably friendly. The ladies of the United Church had raided their own cellars, and Mr. Stephens, the minister, came to greet the new family with his car so full of jams and jellies, fruits and vegetables, that it marked Canada as a different world from the one Jean had known. That was only the beginning. Other organizations followed. The ladies of the country got their sewing circles in high gear, and they began to drive in with quilts, blankets, sheets, pillows, and even wash cloths for the kitchen. They brought dishes and kitchen utensils, and things for Jean. They forgot nothing, and the doctor's family lacked nothing. "They come every day," says Jean's mother "Every day they bring gifts. We cry. We never forget."

When the welcome was over, Jean and his family began cautiously to find their way into new life among new people. It was not all as pleasant as the welcome. They had ar-



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ORANGE MARMALADE
WITH THE FAMOUS ALL RED LABEL

"Meet my neighbour . . . my rainy-day expert"

"Pretty swanky, eh?" said Henry's neighbour, eyeing the new sunroom. "How come? Did you win some money at the races?"

"Meet my neighbour . . . my rainy-day expert," said Henry. "As my life insurance man, he helped me finance this new sunroom fifteen years ago."

"Fifteen years ago!" exclaimed the builder, glancing from one to the other.

"Years ago he gave me a new slant on life insurance — 'Provide for the rainy days . . . then you can enjoy the sunshine.' So that's the way I budget. My life insurance premiums are the first call on my income. That means I don't have to worry about Kitty and the kids. Then I figure current expenses, right down to so much a week for movies and ice cream cones. And *then!* . . . whatever I can bank over and above that is velvet. When it mounts up, Kitty gets a new gadget for the kitchen, or we smarten up the house. This new sunroom comes out of our velvet."

. . . .

There is nothing like life insurance to give a man peace of mind. He can enjoy spending if he is sure that the future of his loved ones is secure. Everyone *wants* independence and protection for his family . . . and when that is *insured,* a man can indulge his whims.

Near you, wherever you are, is a neighbour in the life insurance business. Ask him for advice in planning your future. It is good citizenship to own life insurance.

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents.

rived on the first day of November, and on the second the whole country was covered with snow. They were strangers in a stern land, among a people whose customs they did not know and whose language they could not speak. In the midst of a term Jean had to start to school. He had to find his place with the other boys. Naturally this involved a few fights. But he quickly caught on to the games. He was soon skating. In no time he was accepted. This winter he wants his father to make a rink in their own garden for the gang. And now he speaks the English language from "Hi• ya" to "O.K." And he reads English books, and, alas for his mother's peace of mind! he has begun to read the comics. "I try buy him good books," she says. "He reads gangsters. All the other boys, that's what they read."

John, in brief, is rapidly becoming a regular boy in a fine little Canadian town and is having a whale of a good time with the other boys. "All the troubles they make together," says his mother; but she laughs as she shakes her head.

JOHN'S mother, too, had to find her way. In Milan she had had three servants and practised her profession. In Pilot Mound she still is ready, she says, to assist her husband if need for a skilled helper arises, or in his absence she will respond to a call if there is an accident and a "bleeding emergency."

For the rest she looks after the house, which has no bathroom, is not easy to heat, and requires much attention. She cooks the meals, tends the furnace, and scrubs the floors. Remembering her Italian servants she used to scrub all the floors every day until her neighbors persuaded her that with linoleum this was not necessary. But she still has her creed: *A doctor's house must be clean.*

Last spring she started a garden, the first she had ever owned. "In Europe beeg cities, beeg streets, no garden." She took an unbounded pride in her crop of tomatoes, but not wise to Manitoba weather, she left them to ripen on the vine. One morning the ground was white with frost and wet with tears. "All my b-e-a-u-tiful tomatoes," she wailed, "and we eat" (holding up a finger) "just one."

John's father had most of all to learn. His first patients were dubious. Some of them had learned the limitations of language while talking even to Canadian doctors. How could they describe the peculiarity of their pains to this foreigner? "Do you think," asked some of the more timid, "that he will poison us?" And the extremely suspicious suggested that the poisoning might not be by accident. It was a common experience for Mrs. Blackburn to get an anxious telephone enquiry: "The doctor has given me some little white pills. Do you think it will be safe to take them?"

THE doctor set out to earn the confidence he did not have. A misadventure could have been disastrous; but he never shirked a duty. During his first week a call come almost at midnight: a woman on a farm eight miles out—an unexpected miscarriage. The night was black, and such were the roads that it took two hours to reach the farm. Then the driver went back, and the doctor went to work. An operation had to be performed. The kerosene light was inadequate for the doctor's need. The gasoline light was out of commission. And the only substitute was the doctor's flashlight in the hands of the trembling husband. At a critical moment the husband suddenly slumped to the floor, and he and the light went out together.

In spite of all, when in the early morning the doctor was ready to be driven home, he was confident that the woman would live. But when the neighbor's car, after two more hours on the muddy roads, landed him back in Pilot Mound, the long northern darkness still blanketed the prairie. Like Columbus, the doctor, when he left, didn't know where he was going; when he got there didn't know where he was; and when he returned didn't know where he had been.

That experience was not unusual. In the first week of his practice there was a call every night. And the people noted as time went on that whenever the doctor was called, to whatever distance, in whatever condition of road, at whatever degree of frost, he went immediately. They remarked, too, that he seemed to know the latest techniques of his profession. Meeting a critical infection shortly after his arrival, he promptly secured the release of penicillin from the military authorities, and used it with spectacular effectiveness while it was still hardly more than a wonder name to the public. He was quick to refer patients to specialists in Winnipeg. He was a constant advocate of inoculation of all children against scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough. In his first year he did three thousand inoculations of school children. He preached constantly, "There must be no more preventible epidemics."

"WHAT of the future?" we inquired of John's father as we drank a cup of tea between patients (chronologically) one recent afternoon. "Would you like to stay in Pilot Mound?"

"We would be most happy," he replied. "The people most educated, most fine, so good. We see in every place kindness."

But a cloud came over the doctor's face. Even in Canada he can but wave his hands. He does not know. He is practising only on a temporary permit, and his agreement ends six months after peace. What then? Necessarily he has to write the Dominion Council exams. But he may also be compelled by the Manitoba Medical Council to return to medical college for a full year. He hopes not. He has been practising for fifteen years. Any time which he can get off he can spend, he thinks, to best advantage studying the recent advances in radio technique rather than the routine course of medical students. But for the present he has obligations to the people of Pilot Mound. He is still paying for his Ford car (ceiling price, of course, but incidental additions make the total $1800) for his furniture and for his equipment. Suddenly to cease work, to pay bills at medical college, and at the same time to support a wife and son on debts and no income, demands of a stranded foreigner a financial dexterity which medical education does not usually develop.

The ghosts of old fears look again through the doctor's light blue eyes. We hasten to tell him that we think Canada will not be as harsh as the law may allow. We counsel him just to take it easy, to stick to his work and wait.

John's mother nods vigorously and looks aside to John. Suddenly she notices his hands, which by some strange lapse of a nine year old boy he has washed with much less than surgical cleanliness. Promptly steering him toward the kitchen, she turns back and resumes the conversation. "That is right," she says. "Canadians are good. They are so good. We do not need to be nervous any more. We are always optimists."

Then looking out toward the door where John has disappeared, she adds quietly: "John will be Canadian." She wraps in that sentence a decision and a hope. She calls him John.

• •

IN MEMORY

Flowers are the lyric poetry of God,
Music to which we listen with our eyes,
Breaking in silent rapture from the clod,
Taking our hopeless sorrow by surprise.
They answer, in a universal speech,
Doubt's question with a sure affirmative,
Telling of things beyond our mental reach,
Beyond this transient world in which we live.
I lay these flowers, my Love, upon your tomb,
Beauty to beauty, for you were a flower
Planted in earth a little while to bloom,
Fragile and fragrant, an immortal dower
In mortal guise to lure us with a breath
Beyond the valley of the shade of death.

J. Lewis Milligan

for women who get impatient

with belts, pins and pads!

THE ANSWER IS TAMPAX—whether you're impatient because you're busy and active, or careful and fastidious, or just plain *vain*. . . . When you wear Tampax, the difference is amazing. For this newer method of monthly sanitary protection is based on the principle of internal absorption—and discards belts, pins, external pads or any outside bulk whatsoever!

TAMPAX IS INVISIBLE when it is in place and it *does not remind you* of its presence. No odor with Tampax, no chafing, no bulges or "edge-lines" to show under skirt, shorts or slacks. . . . Tampax is dainty to wear in tub or shower and when summer comes it can be worn in swimming.

PERFECTED BY A DOCTOR, Tampax is made of pure surgical cotton compressed into ingenious applicators. Your hands need never touch the Tampax. Changing is quick and disposal easy. . . . Sold in 3 *absorbency-sizes* (Regular, Super, Junior) at drug stores and notion counters. A whole month's supply (average) will go into your purse. Canadian Tampax Corporation Ltd., Brampton, Ont.

3 absorbencies { REGULAR SUPER JUNIOR

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CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LIMITED
Brampton, Ont.

Please send me in plain wrapper a trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10c to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

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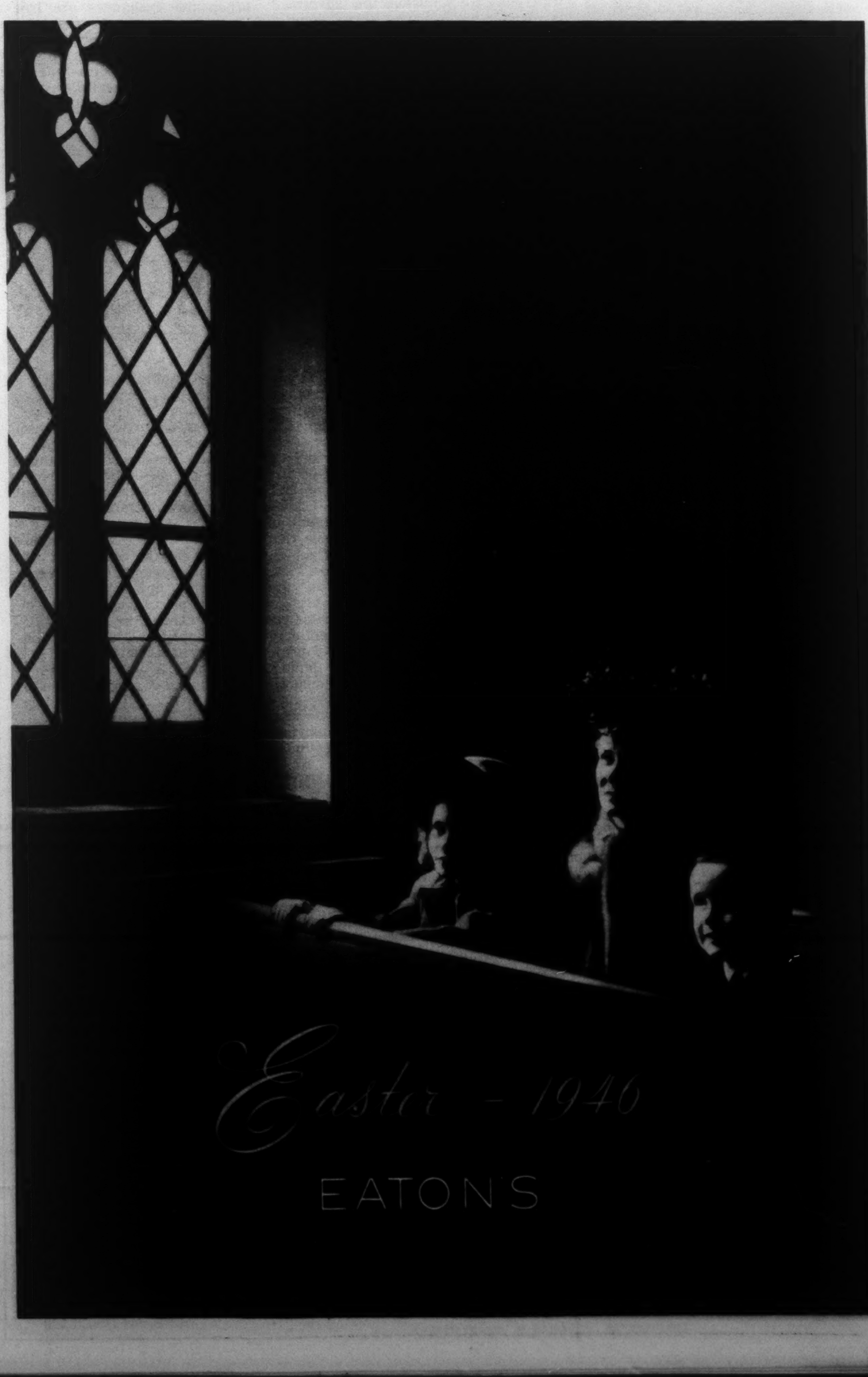

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Overall Plan More Vital Than Export Drive

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Prosperity for Britain lies in all-out production, with the emphasis not solely upon goods for export, but to produce as much as possible, both for home consumption and foreign markets. A "managed" balance of trade achieved by reducing imports, Mr. Layton believes, would have the long-term effect of lowering the volume of exports and the nation's standard of living would eventually suffer.

London.

POLITICAL and economic planning, an organization which has published some stimulating and controversial broadsheets over a period of years, has aroused a good deal of comment by its latest publication, "Imports—Can We Afford Them?" Most of the comment has been adverse. However, there are trends observable in recent import figures which suggest that at least a part of P. E. P.'s suggestions may receive official favor.

The main argument is that, even allowing for the U.S. and Canadian loans, and for the expansion of exports which is already reaching sizable proportions, Britain may have deliberately to curtail imports to effect a balance. P.E.P. bases its figures on 1938 prices, and the proposal to economize to the extent of £75 million in 1948 and £83 million in 1950 would mean a cut in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of actual 1938 imports. The largest proportion of the proposed cuts would affect food, drink, and tobacco, but a reduction of £16 million in raw materials and manufactures in each year is contemplated.

There might be something to be said for this line of thought, on the ground that in the temporary post-war emergency, when the adverse balance of trade is very heavy, some special corrective measures are necessary. But this does not appear to be the way in which the Political and Economic Planners approach the matter. For they say that if these economies were achieved they would reduce Britain's minimum export objective from 50 to 30 per cent above the 1938 level. In other words, the idea is not simply to achieve a quicker balance of trade, but to reduce the volume of oversea trade both ways.

It may be recalled that a total deficit of the order of £750 million was estimated for 1946 when, with the year a few weeks old, the prospect both for exports and for the Washington Agreement began to look rather sombre. Subsequent trade figures have presented a much more promising picture. The February figures, most notably, showed an adverse balance of only £15.7 million, which is considerably below the average of pre-war months and would leave a deficit for the year of well below £200 million. The marked improvement (as regards the balance) was due to a sharp reduction of imports, by £16.7 million compared with January, rather than to an increase in exports, though these showed a further satisfactory rise of nearly £3 million. It appears that the policy of restricting imports, as far as is reasonable, to essentials is already having its effect.

The "Underlying Realities"

When the exchanges are free to find their own levels the adverse balance is no cause for worry. It is only to be expected that from time to time imports or exports will be in excess, and the rise or fall in the value of the currency will stimulate exports and restrain imports, or stimulate imports and restrain exports, and so bring about a balance. When trade and the exchanges are largely

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canadian Labor's Big Boss

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH her plant output more than doubled by the pressures of war production, Canada has grown up industrially and is about to become a serious rival of the United States for world markets, the *United States News* tells its readers. It paints a picture of planned expansion and an aggressive trade drive by Canada, based on general efficiency and on keeping production costs and prices below those of the U.S. Canada, it says, will soon be able to turn out far more industrial products than she can use, and therefore must sell manufactured goods to other countries on an increasing scale if her growing plant capacity is to be kept employed.

The Hon. J. A. McKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, continues to emphasize the essentiality of foreign trade in Canada's economic life. He points out that it employs more than 1,500,000 Canadians and accounts for one-third of the national income and, in respect of the expansion possibilities, said the other day in Montreal that "The whole world is our market if only we have the enterprise to go out and get the business."

Warning that "What is done in the immediate future will fix the pattern of our commercial relations for a long time to come," the minister said that Canada should follow four main principles. First, she must take a full share in meeting the needs of stricken peoples. Second, she must keep her place in the British market. Third, new markets must be found. Fourth, these objectives could be achieved if business was prepared to lay more emphasis on the importance of export trade and cease regarding it as a mere adjunct to the domestic market. Canadian production must henceforth be divided on a planned basis between home and foreign markets. Goods sold abroad must be of the highest possible quality. Canadian business should enlarge its trading representation abroad and make itself familiar with foreign markets.

Must Further Increase Trade

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley also stresses the vital character of foreign trade. If Canada is going to meet her commitments arising from the war and "as a result of the changing views of the Canadian public on the responsibilities that any government should assume in the conditions of today," a large volume of foreign trade is essential, he said. "Denied the opportunity of exporting and importing on a large scale, we would become increasingly conscious that we are a small country, lacking many of the resources and advantages which are necessary if a country is to live well within itself. Over the long run, nothing can protect our real interests against a loss of markets abroad."

Canada's task, then, is not only to hold her foreign trade but to increase it, if she is to have adequate employment and national income. She has to do this against strong competition from other countries with war-enlarged manufacturing capacity and despite a tremendous reduction in the purchasing power of Europe, a part of the world that heretofore has always constituted Canada's richest market. It is in this situation that Canadian producers find themselves confronted with sharply rising labor costs and thus with the prospect of having to ask higher prices if they are to continue in business. What will higher prices do to Canada's all-important foreign trade? And how high will prices go?

It is obvious that Canada's volume of production and foreign trade is, or should be, the concern of all Canadians today, not only of businessmen and government. For very much depends upon it. If it is satisfactorily high, the rise in prices should be held within reasonable bounds, there should be jobs for all, and governmental revenues ought to be large enough to take care of projected heavy financial outlays. If, on the other hand, it falls far below the levels on which government plans are based, we might have a disastrous monetary inflation, involving real suffering for all people on more or less fixed incomes, also widespread unemployment and a virtual breakdown of social welfare undertakings.

Behavior Will Shape Course

The elements of these two opposing courses, expansion and sharp contraction, exist at the present time. Which of them develops and governs our future for, perhaps, a considerable time to come, depends in part on the trend of world conditions, in large measure on the pattern of our own behavior.

The wage agreements, the foreign trade arrangements and governmental tax policies now being worked out will powerfully affect the outcome for good or ill. Difficult problems exist in each field, requiring for their solution the most broad-minded and restrained handling. In the matter of wages, for example, it is clear that, in the interests of industry itself, the objective should not be the lowest wage level possible, since without an adequate volume of public purchasing power industrial production would quickly languish. But too high wages would mean uneconomically high costs and high prices that, perhaps, would not meet competition. The answer's in the middle ground, of course, as it so often is, but how to find out where?

One thing, at least, is certain, that the labor unions' aggressive drive for wage increases regardless of what the traffic will stand is a menace to the whole economy under present trade conditions. With Canada's economic dependence on foreign trade, it is not so much a matter of the ability or willingness of Canadian management to pay the wage rates asked, as of the effect of higher costs and prices on foreign demand for our products. The foreign consumer is the real boss, and if our wage rates are set too high, he will express his disapproval by refusing to buy our goods.

Thailand's Ancient Ritual Dancers Are State-Trained

Liberation of Thailand (formerly Siam) from the Japanese yoke has been followed by a vigorous resurgence of national consciousness. Characteristic of this trend has been the revival of the country's ancient ritual dances, many of which are symbolic reenactments of events in Thailand's history. Such a one is the Khone dance (above), performed by men in masks and warrior dress. Its movements are descriptive of battle. Dances like the Lakon dance (below) are performed by women in extremely elaborate bejewelled costumes. Meaning is expressed by hands.

But Thailand has been westernized and this Siamese miss in Occidental attire presents a striking contrast to the dancer with ceremonial headdress.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

"managed", as at present, the underlying realities must be more consciously observed; otherwise serious disharmonies will appear, and they will not adjust themselves except by precipitating a crisis.

However, this tendency to fix attention on the balance is a serious mistake in the other direction. It is important to ensure that the mechanism of trade works smoothly, just because trade itself is so important. To restrict trade for the sake of the mechanism would be to thwart the end for the sake of the means. P.E.P. has obviously got back to the old false idea that importing is largely an unnecessary luxury and is evil. Whereas the truth is, of course, that exporting, as such, is an evil; in the same way as, economically speaking, work is an evil; for both involve a sacrifice. But both work and exports are necessary: work because without it there is no weekly pay-envelope, and exports because without them there are no imports.

The long-term trading policy of a nation like Britain should be framed to increase imports, not to restrict them; for it is only by a wider and wider exchange of goods that the benefits of international specialization can be gained. To that end, Britain's export objective of 75 per cent above the pre-war volume is certainly to be welcomed, for it will enable her to continue importing necessary foodstuffs (so far as available) and raw materials, without accumulating a heavy debt, and later to spread the range of imports over the semi-luxury products, which are anti-social only when they take the place of necessaries, not when they supplement them.

At present, British exports, though 50 per cent higher, by value, than the 1938 average, are less than halfway to the objective of 175 per cent of the 1938 volume. The suggestion that we should reduce imports so that we can lower the target is simply an evasion. The Government's intention to raise the labor force by 400,000 above the pre-war level this year shows a much firmer grasp of the real need: that is to get the wheels of industry moving at the maximum possible tempo, to produce as much as possible, both for home consumption and to exchange in foreign markets, in order to provide a basis for a rising standard of material life and extending leisure.

Some countries live by exchange, others are nearly self-sufficient; and the volume of foreign trade is no guide whatever to a country's prosperity. It is to be hoped that attention will be devoted to production, over its whole range, rather than to abstract targets for exports. An overall plan of development is necessary now as never before, and the national economy might be impoverished, not enriched, by a volume of exports which industry could not really afford. This is no criticism of the 175 per cent objective; only a reminder that reaching the objective, if it were reached, would be of little value if not backed by an all-out production drive.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Big Milling Boost Is Planned for Kerr-Addison Gold Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE remarkable success attained by Kerr-Addison Gold Mines since the company was formed 10 years ago has indicated a much higher milling rate for the future and the announcement that present plant capacity is to be nearly doubled is a highlight of the annual report for 1945. Since production commenced in May, 1938, with a 500-ton mill, capacity was raised to 2,100 tons by 1941, but since 1943 has been curtailed by the lack of manpower. That the property is one of major importance is shown by the decision to increase the milling rate to 4,000 tons per day as soon as conditions permit, and it is hoped half of the increase will be in operation by the end of 1947 and full capacity early in 1948. At the present time about 1,400 tons a day are being treated, but if the labor situation continues to improve and housing accommodation can be found for new men the mill should be up to 2,100 tons before the end of the year. Scarcity of labor last year reduced tonnage milled, but to compensate average grade of mill feed was better with the result total output was slightly higher. Net profit was equal to 20.78 cents per share as against 18.8 cents in the previous 12 months. Working capital totals $3,704,163.

•

Ore reserves at Kerr-Addison were more than maintained during 1945 despite the continuing shortage of manpower. Above the 1,450-foot level reserves total 8,379,951 tons grading $7.60 as compared with 8,300,918 tons grading $7.72 an ounce a year previous. The block of ground between the 1,450 and 1,600-foot levels, which is only partially developed, adds another 2,002,000 tons grading $7.85, bringing ore reserves to 10,381,000 tons. The 150 feet between the 1,450 and 1,600-foot horizons averages 13,500 tons per vertical foot, the largest tonnage so far reported. No tonnage estimate is made for the ground below 1,600. On this horizon there are indicated carbonate type orebodies having a total length of 960 feet, average width 24.8 feet and grading better than $10. New work during the year on the 1,900-foot floor, in the form of diamond drilling, so far shows a combined length of 615 feet in two orebodies with an average width of 47 feet and running $13.57 gold per ton, much above the average Kerr-Addison ore. Little new work was done on the 2,500-foot level where the four known orebodies have a combined length of 2,087 feet, average width of 58½ feet and grade of $9.37.

(*Continued on Page 48*)

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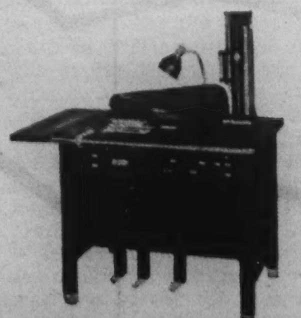

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. G. M., Windsor, Ont.—CASSIDY YELLOWKNIFE MINES is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,551,065 were issued at last report with 900,000 shares pooled. Late last year the management of the company passed into new hands under the presidency of Samuel Ciglen, Toronto barrister and solicitor. While the financial position has not been made public adequate funds are reported assured from the financial sponsors. A large program is planned calling for more drilling, sinking of two shafts and the purchase of a portable mining plant for a broad bulk sampling program. Surface work and considerable diamond drilling has been done and the company's engineer believes that assays from the present exploratory shaft to 55 feet on the Tom group suggested commercial grade and recommends deepening it to 200 feet and establishment of levels at 100 and 200 feet.

W. A. H., Goderich, Ont.—No beryl, the commonest beryllium mineral, is produced in Canada and I am unable to predict the economic importance of the property held in Renfrew county, Ontario, by CANADIAN BERYLLIUM MINES AND ALLOYS, but would regard the shares as quite speculative. I understand quarrying operations has resulted in the stockpiling of beryl and feldspar and that a milling plant has been partially installed. Although the property was inactive the company carried on tests on a recovery process in 1945. As to the commercial success which will attend the operation that is something still to be determined.

T. E. H., Brandon, Man.—The 13 per cent decline in the 1945 sales of BURNS & CO., LTD., was mainly caused by a drastic decline in hog marketings. Net profits dropped approximately $19,000, as compared with the previous year. The company's sales totalled $81,445,565 and the net profit was $297,546, as against $316,391. The over-all sales of the company and its subsidiary and affiliate companies were approximately $119,000,000 down $10,000,000 compared with 1944. Balance sheet figures show current assets of $9,787,939 and current liabilities of $6,629,785, leaving net working capital of $3,157,154, as compared with $3,169,351.

J.R.C., Edmonton, Alta. — Last year a deal was entered into by SNOW LAKE GOLD MINES with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for development of its property lying to the east of Howe Sound. Under the terms of the deal a new company is to be formed if results of exploration prove satisfactory, with Snow Lake receiving 1,500,000 shares of which 365,000 will be optioned back to Hollinger at $1 per share. A large group of claims to the west of Howe Sound are still retained and the possibilities there can only be determined by further work. Surface exploration has been proceeding and a diamond drilling program is planned.

D.M.S., Ridgetown, Ont.—The ORE CHIMNEY MINING CO. disposed of its property to Bey Mines Limited for a consideration of 2,900,000 shares. At the time of the sale however, the company was in debt and the trustee was reported distributing Bey shares to the creditors. Since then the latter company went into bankruptcy leaving no equity for the shareholders.

J. T., Toronto, Ont.—I understand LANCOUR MINES is still in existence but inactive. As far as I am aware the company holds no property at the present time. I have no report since 1939 of any activity on the part of Kenecho Gold Mines. Two years previous the company acquired properties from Schreiber Pyramid Gold Mines and Rhoda Prospectors Syndicate. Some diamond drilling was carried out but results of this work were not favorable. Schreiber Pyramid holds 350,000 shares of Kenecho Gold Mines.

P. J. D., Toronto, Ont. — SOUTHMOUNT INVESTMENT CO. had a total income of $244,307 from income and dividends in the year ended Dec. 31, 1945. This compares with $189,302 shown in the first annual report which covered the period Jan. 19 to Dec. 31, 1944. After expenses of $7,426 and tax provision of $1,057, there was a balance of $236,004. This added to previous surplus of $181,009, makes a total of $417,013. Total assets are shown at $1,820,486 at the end of 1945 against $1,573,530 at the close of 1944. Marketable securities in the 1945 report are shown at $846,599.

E.V.T., Tillsonburg, Ont. — Assets of ALDERMAC COPPER CORPORATION have been taken over by the trustee for the bondholders, following a default in payment of the $400,000 issue of 5% 10-year first mortgage bonds which fell due on January 2. Late in the month the bondholders demanded possession of the assets and, at a meeting of the company directors, it was decided

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rail Average Test Ahead

BY HARUSPEX

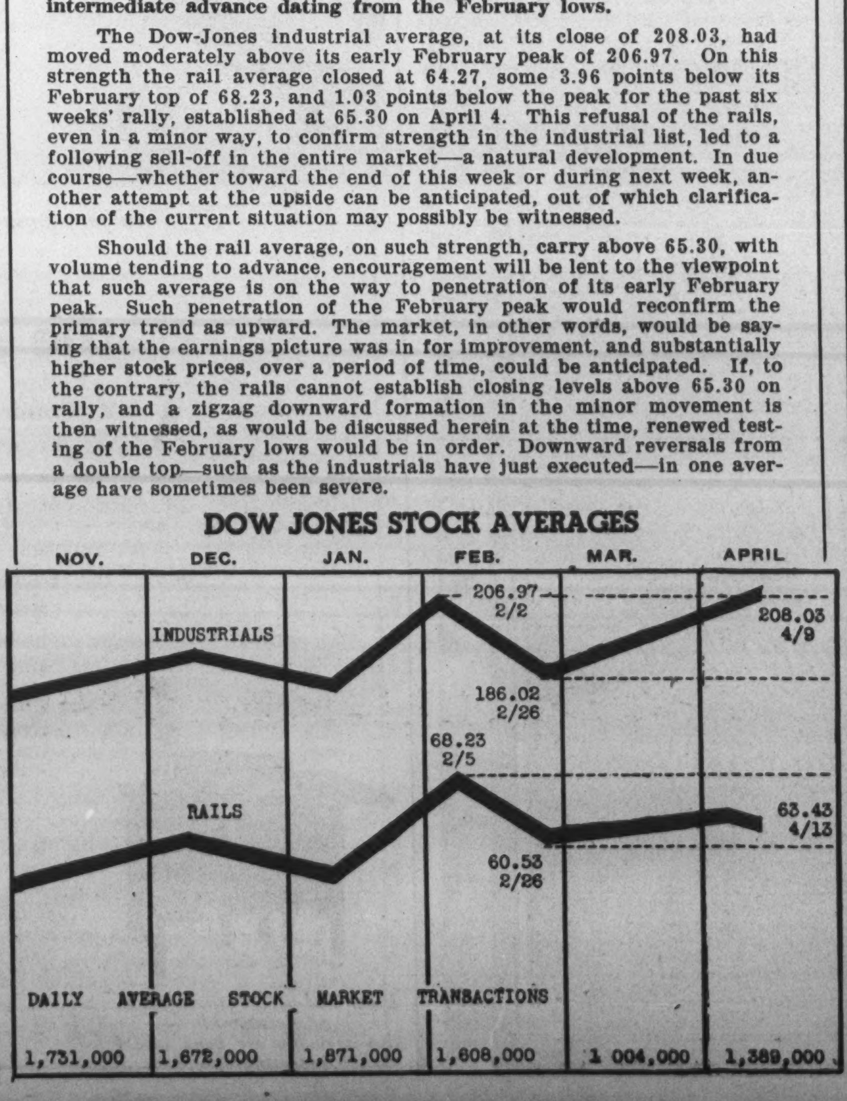
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages penetrate the February high points, resumption of the main upward trend will be indicated, with intermediate advance dating from the February lows.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, at its close of 208.03, had moved moderately above its early February peak of 206.97. On this strength the rail average closed at 64.27, some 3.96 points below its February top of 68.23, and 1.03 points below the peak for the past six weeks' rally, established at 65.30 on April 4. This refusal of the rails, even in a minor way, to confirm strength in the industrial list, led to a following sell-off in the entire market—a natural development. In due course—whether toward the end of this week or during next week, another attempt at the upside can be anticipated, out of which clarification of the current situation may possibly be witnessed.

Should the rail average, on such strength, carry above 65.30, with volume tending to advance, encouragement will be lent to the viewpoint that such average is on the way to penetration of its early February peak. Such penetration of the February peak would reconfirm the primary trend as upward. The market, in other words, would be saying that the earnings picture was in for improvement, and substantially higher stock prices, over a period of time, could be anticipated. If, to the contrary, the rails cannot establish closing levels above 65.30 on rally, and a zigzag downward formation in the minor movement is then witnessed, as would be discussed herein at the time, renewed testing of the February lows would be in order. Downward reversals from a double top—such as the industrials have just executed—in one average have sometimes been severe.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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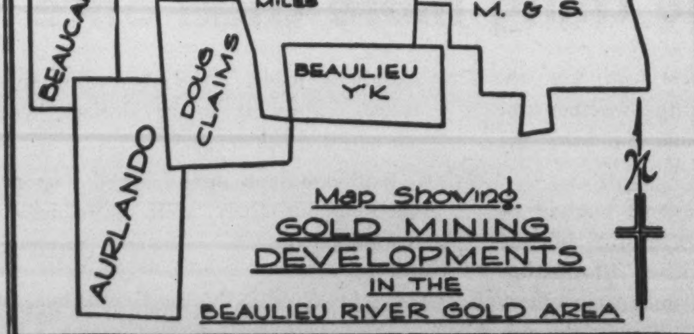
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Map Showing GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BEAULIEU RIVER GOLD AREA
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that under the terms of the mortgage there was no alternative to acceding. Shares of the company have since been removed from trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market. As yet I have not heard of any plans for a reorganization. When production commenced at the Sherbrooke property it was estimated there was sufficient ore to maintain the mill for two years. The operation was not a profitable one, underground costs being excessive due to extremely weak walls and irregularities in structure that could not be anticipated..

D. F., Sackville, N.B.—AFTON MINES is without assets and last year surrendered its charter. NEW GOLDEN ROSE MINES has been wound up and the corporate rights surrendered in 1942. The chief assets were reported taken over by the largest creditor, CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY, with nothing available for distribution.

A. L. C., Owen Sound, Ont.—FLEET AIRCRAFT'S earnings fell off last year because of the termination of war contracts. Though final settlement under termination proceedings has not yet been completed, the company's net profit for 1945 is shown in the annual statement at $160,695, compared with $185,768 in the previous year. Adjustments to surplus included additional provision for price adjustments on government contracts in prior years involving a reduction of $115,473, manufacturing rights written off, $82,250, and balance of commission and expenses in connection with the sale of capital stock written off, $19,123. An adjustment in income taxes for prior years made a credit to the company of $34,440. Surplus appeared at $684,147, compared with $848,574 a year ago. Balance sheet figures show net working capital of $1,933,391 against $2,020,342 the year before.

W. G. T., Toronto, Ont.—The sale and transfer of all the mining properties and other assets of ALBANY RIVER GOLD MINES to Pickle Crow Gold Mines was given authorization at a special general meeting of shareholders on December 7. Pickle Crow previously held the controlling interest, approximately 56 per cent of the stock. It was pointed out that two or three years further work would be required on the Albany River property to prepare it for production, hence with the amalgamation, shareholders will participate in an active producing mine and share in profits much sooner than would be the case were they dependent upon production from their own property.

L.L.C., Trail, B.C. — New interests have obtained control of BROOKLYN-STEMWINDER GOLD MINES. A diamond drilling program from underground stations has commenced and an intensive geophysical survey is to be made. The shaft will be dewatered and drifting done to conform intersections obtained in diamond drilling. During 1937-1940 these properties were worked under a lease. A profit was made but only a limited amount of exploration and development done.

D. S. M., Kelowna, B.C.—The annual report of DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, reflects a changeover in production, and net income dropped $523,253, or $1.40 per share common, as compared with $1,124,458, or $3.08 per share, for 1944, and net of $2.58 plus 44 cents of refundable tax for 1943.

W. J. K., Summerside, P.E.I.—Yes, CROINOR PERSHING MINES has commenced sinking of a three-compartment shaft and diamond drilling is continuing to the west of the property. At last report the shaft was nicely underway and for the immediate program the intention is to establish levels at 125 and 250 feet. A steam plant is being used for the preliminary work but permanent plant installation with electric power is likely to be made later on. Drilling at present 500 feet west of the 1,500-foot length in which ore values were encountered suggests the possibility of a new zone. The company's financial position is satisfactory.

Northwestern Mutual

THIS month the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle and Canadian head office at Vancouver, is observing its 45th anniversary. From conservative beginnings, it has been developed into the largest agency mutual fire insurance company. In its forty-five years of existence it has made loss payments to policyholders of more than $67,000,000, and has also returned to them in dividends more than $37,000,000. It operates on the principle of charging standard rates and returning at the end of the year by way of refund or, dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. At the end of 1945 its total admitted assets were $15,712,145, while its total liabilities amounted to $11,579,406, made up of: unearned premium reserve, $9,784,299; reserve for losses and adjustments expenses, $1,065,551; rserve to cover all other liabilities, $729,555. Its surplus over all liabilities amounted to $4,132,739, as compared with $3,661,810 at the end of 1944.

Marketing Conference

BUSINESS enterprise in Canada must promote a higher standard of living and more jobs through wider distribution of the products of Canada's war-expanded factories. That is the theme of a marketing conference to be held in Toronto on May 1 under the auspices of the Toronto Advertising & Sales Club, with the Board of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers Association and Canadian Chamber of Commerce participating. Four internationally known authorities will address the conference on all subjects covering the sales and marketing fields—Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corp., William L. Cunliffe, president of Standard Brands Ltd., Montreal, Robert F. Chisolm, vice-president of Gordon Mackay & Co. Ltd., Toronto, and George S. Jones, Jr., president of the National Federation of Sales Executives (U.S.).

G. Harry Sheppard, who will be conference chairman, says that "The May 1 conference is not concerned with exports, government policy or things of that nature. It is concerned with what business itself can do in Canada to create jobs and to distribute more and better merchandise to the people. Retail sales in Canada should amount to $1,000,000,000 a year more than in 1938 if we are to be assured of full employment. That is the index and the goal."

Confederation Life

FOUNDED April 14, 1871, the Confederation Life Association, long recognized as one of Canada's leading insurance institutions, is this month celebrating its 75th anniversary. For more than fifty years it has been a consistent user of newspaper and magazine advertising, and attributes a share of its remarkable progress to the influence of press publicity. Its anniversary advertising pays tribute to the growth of Canada, its resources, industry and business. Confederation Life now does an international business, having 64 branches in 20 countries—36 in Canada and 28 abroad. Office staffs number 732 and branch managers and field representatives 1,218. At the end of 1945 its total assets were $188,180,567 and business in force $621,950,297. Every working day it pays policyholders and beneficiaries an average of $45,000. The name of Macdonald has been associated with Confederation Life since its inception. It was organized by John Kay Macdonald, who directed its affairs for 57 years until his death in 1928 at the age of 90. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Strange Macdonald, who was elected president in 1930 and is now chairman of the board, and has served the Association 48 years. His grandson, John Kenneth Macdonald, who joined the staff in 1926, is now vice-president. The president since 1944, V. R. Smith, joined the staff in 1908 as an actuary. The Confederation Life was one of the first companies to provide policyholders with total disability monthly income benefits, and is one of the few companies still offering these benefits.

United Steel Corporation Limited

PLANTS of United Steel Corporation Limited have been fully converted to peacetime operations and the company has broadened its organization for the manufacture and distribution of a wide range of steel products. Reporting to shareholders for 1945, T. J. Dillon, president, stated contracts on the books are now more than $5,000,000 which provides a substantial backlog for continuing production. Prospects are also bright for additional large orders, including new lines of products for the mining, pulp, paper, plastics and other industries, the President stated. The report also disclosed the acquisition of a substantial interest in other steel construction companies and in a modern iron foundry which should contribute to revenue and make possible lower costs.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1945, of $274.036 included $42,129 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to 51 cents per share. This net compared with $271, 431, inclusive of $85,638 tax refund, and 49 cents a share for the preceding year, and with $498,455 and 99 cents per share for 1941. Surplus at December 31, 1945, of $1,957,342 was an increase from $970,629 at the end of 1941.

In September 1945 the company took advantage of the prevailing low interest rates to refund its old funded debt and augment working capital. Net working capital of $2,675,204 at the end of 1945 was up from $1,438,616 at the end of 1944, and up from $1,540,084 at the end of 1941. At December 31 last current assets of $4,867,351 included cash of $520,335, Dominion bonds of $428,941 and investments in industrial stocks at cost of $313,779. Current liabilities totalled $2,192,147.

The funded debt of United Steel Corporation Limited consists of $600,000 of 3½% serial bonds maturing September 1946-1955, inclusive, and $1,000,000 4% sinking fund bonds due 1960. The outstanding capital comprises 23,758 Class A preference shares of $25 par value and 469,424 common shares of no par value. The preference shares are entitled to annual cumulative dividends of 6% and are redeemable at any time at $26.50 per share and accumulated dividends. Dividends are paid to date on the preference stock. An initial interim dividend of 10 cents and extra of 5 cents a share was paid in June 1943 on the common stock and there have been no further distributions on the common shares to this date.

United Steel Corporation Limited was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1933. Plants are located at Toronto, Welland, Port Robinson and Montreal.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low		High	Low
1945	8⅛	3⅝	$0.51	17.4	7.2
1944	5⅛	3⅛	0.49	10.5	7.0
1943	6	3¾	0.61	10.0	6.1
1942	4¾	2⅝	0.85	5.6	3.1
1941	5⅛	2⅝	0.99	5.2	2.7
1940	6¼	2⅞	1.15	5.4	2.5
Average 1940-45				7.9	4.2
Current Ratio				23.5	

Note—Net per share 1945 includes 9c. refundable tax; 1944—16c.; 1943—34c. and 1942—27c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940-a
Net Profit	$ 274,036	$ 271,431	$ 317,118	$ 434,847	$ 498,455	$ 575,409
Surplus	1,957,342	1,788,504	1,570,976	1,370,976	970,629	727,569
Current Assets	4,867,351	5,675,822	3,582,733	5,252,183	3,526,232	1,384,193
Current Liabilities	2,192,147	4,237,206	1,915,798	3,952,383	1,986,148	909,751
Net Working Capital	2,675,204	1,438,616	1,666,935	1,299,800	1,540,084	474,442

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $42,129 refundable portion of the excess profits tax; 1944—$85,638; 1943—$157,994 and 1942—$129,867.

A—Not consolidated as in subsequent years.

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SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, April 13, 1946

LEITCH GOLD MINES

LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 15, 1946, to shareholders of record at close of business April 30, 1946.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

April 13, 1946.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

What Keeps Cost of Life Insurance Down to Reasonably Low Level?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Anyone familiar with the operations of the numerous organizations, including insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies, selling life insurance to the public is well aware that there is plenty of competition in this field both as regards rates and policy benefits.

It follows that the rates charged for this protection under the prevailing competitive conditions must be about as low and the policy terms as liberal as is consistent with safety and the provision of a satisfactory service to policyholders and beneficiaries.

THERE are several reasons which compel the institutions furnishing life insurance protection to the public to keep their rates down to the lowest point consistent with safety, liberality of benefits and proper service. For one thing, competition is so keen among stock and mutual companies and fraternal benefit societies that there is an ever-present necessity on the part of managements to find ways and means of producing more and more extended protection at lower and lower cost. Accordingly, it may be taken for granted that when life insurance can be sold cheaper it will be sold cheaper, because it is obviously good business in the case of individual concerns engaged in insurance undertakings to do so if they are to survive in the struggle for existence and continue to receive the support of the public.

At times the elements entering into the cost of life insurance have been made the subject of criticism by those taking part in public investigations of the business. Doubt has even been expressed as to the necessity of maintaining the reserves which are held by life insurance institutions to cover their policy obligations. It is evidently overlooked by such critics that these reserves are required by law, and that a substantial part of every premium on a policy of life insurance, other than a purely term contract, is required to be set aside as a reserve.

As to why these reserves are now made legally mandatory, it is only necessary to refer to the period in life insurance history before the legal reserve basis for life insurance was generally adopted. In those days life insurance was mostly sold on a step-up premium plan. As the policyholder's age increased, the premium charge also became larger each year, and because of the increasing rate of mortality with increasing age there came a time when the policyholders could not afford to maintain their insurance in force and had to drop it, often when they most needed it for the protection of dependents.

This state of affairs emphasized the need for some method which would provide for the payment of an annual premium which would not increase as the age of the policyholder increased but would remain the same throughout the premium paying period, and which would ensure the permanent solvency of the institutions furnishing life insurance and enable them to pay both present and future claims in full. As a result, the legal reserve basis for life insurance came into existence and its demonstrated soundness over the years led to its widespread adoption by life insurance organizations and to its enactment as legal requirement for those engaged in the transaction of life insurance in most jurisdictions throughout Canada and the United States.

Can't Increase Premium

Under the level premium legal reserve system, the amount of the annual premium remains the same, despite the increasing age of the policyholder. The premium charge is based on the principle that the policyholder shall pay more in the early years than the actual cost of carrying the risk in order to pay less than the actual cost in the later years.

Under a level premium legal reserve policy, the institution issuing it guarantees that regardless of future fluctuations in mortality, interest rates or expense the annual cost to the policyholder shall not exceed the agreed premium. The legal reserve of any individual institution is the amount of funds which, together with future premiums and interest, will ensure that it will be able to carry out policy obligations on its entire business. This is the primary reason why these reserves are required by law.

Thus the total reserve of an individual institution is made up of the reserve held on the policies still in force issued in each of the previous years of its existence. Although the total amount of the reserve may show a steady increase as the institution becomes older and the volume of insurance in force increases, the amount of the reserve on a group of policies issued in a given year does not increase indefinitely.

In the earlier years of such a group of policies, the premiums plus interest will be more than sufficient to pay current claims, surrender values, etc., so that the aggregate reserve on these policies will be increasing, But as the duration of the policies increases and the policyholders become older, the claim rate will increase and premiums and interest will no longer be sufficient to meet policy claims, and it will be necessary to draw upon the reserve to meet the deficiency. The aggregate reserve held on these policies will then decrease. In other words, as has been put, "the tide comes in for a time and then begins to go out." When the last policy in a group goes off the books, the reserve on that group of policies will then have been entirely paid out.

Mythical Profits

In one attack on the life insurance business a few years ago, which received considerable publicity in the press, reference was made to what was called the large profits made by the life insurance companies, the "large profits" consisting of the difference over a period of years between the total income and the total expenditure of the companies. This difference between income and expenditure was referred to as "velvet," a word which to the layman means unearned funds.

As a matter of fact, the difference between income and expenditure represented almost entirely the reserves which the insurance laws required the companies to maintain to cover their policy obligations and only to a very small degree contingency reserves or surplus funds held to guard against unforeseen developments. As these reserves are held for the benefit of policyholders or their beneficiaries, it is obvious that in no sense do they represent profits.

Under the existing legal reserve system in this country, there are two general types of ordinary, industrial and group insurance offered to the public: (1) policies on the non-participating or guaranteed cost basis; and (2) policies on the participating or mutual basis, under which larger gross premiums are charged, and the cost later reduced by refunds or dividends based on current

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Imperial Oil Limited will be held at the head office of the Company in the city of Sarnia, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1946, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Notice in this respect has been sent to all registered shareholders.

For the guidance of holders of share warrants, they are advised that in accordance with procedure established under the Supplementary Letters Patent and by-laws of the Company, such share warrants may be desposited up to and including Saturday, April 27th, with

The General Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited,
56 Church St., Toronto, Ont., Canada
The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City
The Royal Bank of Canada, King & Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ont.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 383 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
The Royal Bank of Canada, Ouellette & Pitts Sts., Windsor, Ont.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 147 North Front St., Sarnia, Ont.
The Royal Bank of Canada, Sparks & Metcalfe Sts., Ottawa, Ont.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 360 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
The Royal Bank of Canada, St. James & St. Peter Sts., Quebec, Que.
The Royal Bank of Canada, George & Hollis Sts., Halifax, N.S.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 22-26 King St., St. John, N.B.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 111 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
The Royal Bank of Canada, Main & William Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 11th & Hamilton Sts., Regina, Sask.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 241 Second Ave. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 10023 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 102-108 Eighth Ave., Calgary, Alta.
The Royal Bank of Canada, Hastings & Granville Sts., Vancouver, B.C.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 1106-1108 Government St., Victoria, B.C.
The Royal Bank of Canada, 226-236 Water St., St. John's, Nfld.

Such warrant holders will receive in exchange therefor certificate entitling them to attend and vote at the annual general meeting. Such share warrants so deposited will be returned to the holder thereof following the meeting on presentation to the above addresses of the certificate given in exchange for such warrants.

If warrant holder desires to be represented by proxy, form for same should be obtained at the above addresses and mailed with certificate of deposit to reach The General Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia, Ont., Canada, at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. Certificates forwarded with such proxy forms to Sarnia will be returned in order for holder concerned to secure return of warrants.

Copies of annual report will be available on request to The General Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dated at Toronto this 15th day of April, 1946.

COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary.

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E. D. GOODERHAM, President
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No. 1—Minnesota & Ontario Paper, Dec. 15, 1943
No. 2—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Feb. 14, 1944
No. 3—Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., May 15, 1944
No. 4—British Columbia Packers Ltd., June 14, 1944
No. 5—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Nov. 22, 1944 (Revised)
No. 6—Standard Chemical Co., July 30, 1945
No. 7—Howard Smith Paper Mills, Dec. 21, 1945

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FACTS FOR INVESTORS

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In the Textile field Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited has been closely associated with the financing of Canadian Celanese Limited and Verney Mills. Based on our confidence in the future of the Textile industry in Canada we plan to continue and expand our association with it.

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experience. In each case the premium charged represents a computation of the future cost.

There is no doubt that the competition between those selling non-participating and those selling participating policies has a distinctly beneficial effect so far as the insuring public is concerned. They act as checks and balances on each other. Those selling non-participating policies with their lower initial premiums provide a check against larger initial premium charges for participating policies than are consistent with sound principles of the business, while those selling participating policies, which return to policyholders all margins not required for safety purposes, provide a check against the charging of higher premiums for non-participating or guaranteed cost policies than are necessary.

Income Tax Quandary

By W. A. McKAGUE

A short article illustrating the strange technique by which the Dominion government gives birth to tax exempt allowances, and its forthright way of determining what is to be, in individual cases, exempt or taxable.

THE Dominion government and the members of parliament have already felt the sting of public criticism as a result of the $2,000 a year expense allowance, and this article does not propose to rub salt into the wound. What people are still wondering is whether, if the Dominion government can do this, other public bodies and perhaps corporations can do likewise. The technique of tax exempt allowances is interesting, and the implications of this particular step are to say the least embarrassing.

The legal formula under which the Dominion government alone can characterize an allowance as tax free was introduced into the Income War Tax Act in 1943, mainly on account of confusion over the status of expense allowances made to a considerable number of people engaged in war work. It shuts the door by defining as taxable income "any payment made to any person in connection with any duty, office or employment, whether as allowances on a per diem or other periodic basis, living allowances or expenses, or otherwise", but opens it again by excepting "travelling or other allowances expressly fixed by or in any Act of the Parliament of Canada and travelling expenses paid to any member of the Canadian naval, military and air forces in the Canadian Active Service Forces".

Thus while the allowance does not necessarily have to be described as tax free in an actual statute, it must at least be covered by a Dominion act and be "expressly" identifiable as such. All other bodies, even provincial legislatures, are out in the cold.

Inconsistent

The grant to members of parliament is nicely fitted with this income tax clause, technically, yet it is strangely inconsistent in declaring the allowance to be taxable income of some people and (presumably) tax free for others.

The grant is made by the 1945 amendment to the Senate and House of Commons Act reading as follows: "(4) In addition to the expenses provided for in subsection one of this section, each member of the Senate and House of Commons shall be paid an allowance for expenses incidental to the discharge of his duties as a member, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum for the period during which he is a member. This allowance shall be paid at the end of each calendar year and shall be subject to a deduction equal to one half of the deductions, if any, from the member's sessional allowances in respect of non-attendance at sittings of the House of which he is a member during such year. In the case of Ministers of the Crown, of the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and of members of the Senate, the amount of such allowance paid shall be deemed to be taxable income."

Thus we have the spectacle of the income tax in many instances, in place of being fully determined by the tax statute itself, affected by other laws. This is all the more remarkable because the Income War Tax Act, in several of its clauses, is insistent on its prerogative. One clause is enacted "notwithstanding the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act or any other Act" and another "notwithstanding the Bank Act, the Bankruptcy Act or any other statute or law." In personal matters it throws its weight around, giving the tax man the power to determine your occupation and your residence. It goes still farther afield when, with reckless disregard for any possible geographical arguments, it throws Iceland right out of the western hemisphere.

Those taxpayers who have had the hardihood to argue a point, have generally found the tax administrators to be human beings but the act itself rather impregnable. One clause insists that disbursements or expenses can not be deducted from income unless they are "wholly, exclusively and necessarily laid out or expended for the purpose of earning the income" and this has been found, in the course of administration and in judicial decisions, to be capable of some rather rigid applications.

Thus it has been held that in defending your title to property you are incurring a capital expense rather than a deductible expense, even though the property is a source of income. And one member of a provincial legislature, who claimed the modest expense of $236.35 against his sessional indemnity of $2,000, had no success in the matter.

And the strangest thing of all is that the Income War Tax Act still includes in its definition of taxable income "the salaries, indemnities or other remuneration of members of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada". So after all, what is the poor tax man to do?

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MACFIE RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
BREWIS RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
LAKE ROWAN (1945) MINES LIMITED
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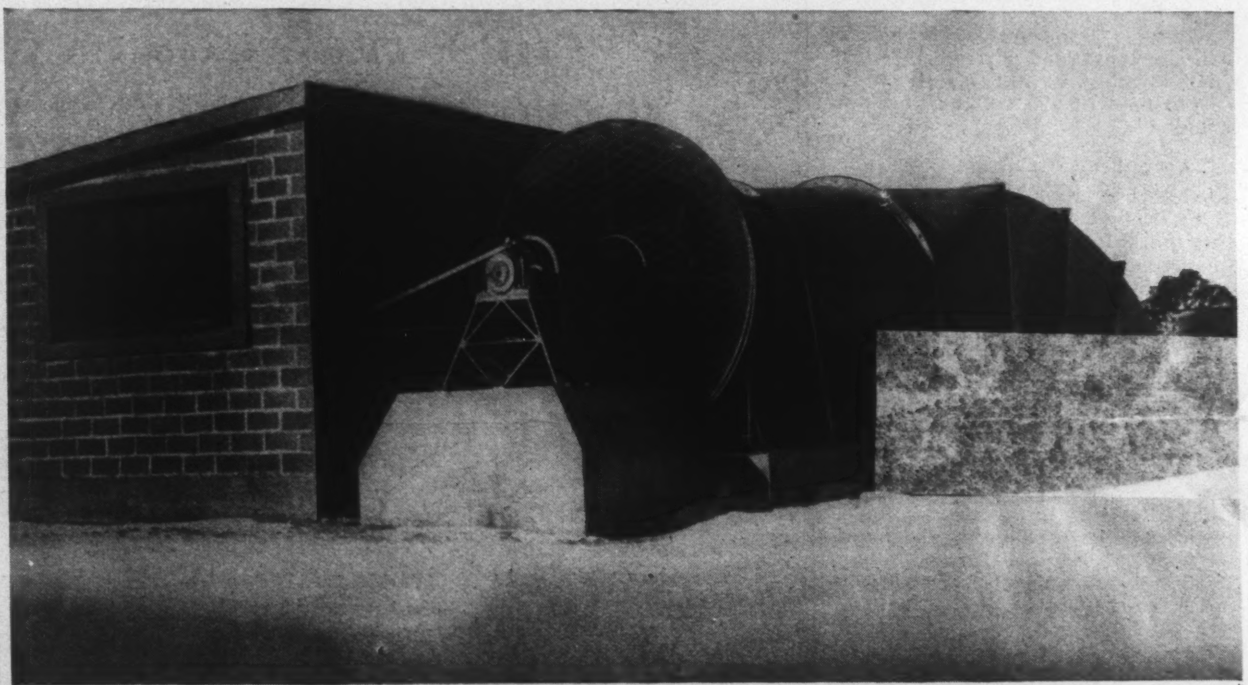

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

A net profit equal to $4.02 per share was earned in 1945 by Noranda Mines, compared with $4.12 per share the previous year. The reduced profit reflects a further decrease in metal production. The decrease in tonnage, and therefore in metal production, has been in effect since July, 1945, and is a direct result of the company's efforts to produce as much copper as possible during the war, states J. Y. Murdoch, president, and inability, on account of the manpower situation, to maintain normal development work. The present demand for copper, Mr. Murdoch points out, is considerably in excess of World production and this has been reflected in an increase in price. "The British Ministry of Supply has contracted with the Canadian producers for their available tonnage during the first half of 1946, at a price of 13.5 cents per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. However, in the domestic market, the ceiling price of 11½ cents prevails and this necessitated the continuation of the pooling of sales by the Canadian producers." Underground work at the Horne mine had to be practically stopped due to the acute shortage of miners and no new information of particular significance was obtained. Ore reserves, taking in all classes of ore, amount to 21,208,000 tons, sufficient for approximately 11 years milling at normal rate of operations. At the end of 1945 net working capital of $19,100,412 compared with $20,229,144 a year previous.

•

An additional probable ore reserve of 1,390,000 tons was revealed in the No. 2 mine of Malartic Gold Fields on the 600 and 1,200-foot levels, although development in 1945 failed to keep up with ore extraction, making a total of developed and probable ore reserves at the end of the year of 2,600,380 tons. Because of the labor shortage development work on the four new levels in the No. 1 mine at 1,350, 1,500, 1,650 and 1,800 was discontinued temporarily, but this program should be resumed shortly. The 3,617 feet of drifting and crosscutting completed last year in the No. 2 mine indicates a very substantial orebody of excellent grade, John Metz, mine manager, reports. Operating profit amounted to $113,602 but after all charges a net loss of $94,690 was shown as compared with a net profit of $26,994 in 1944. Net working capital is $731,656.

•

The most profitable year it has experienced to date is reported by Normetal Mining Corporation for 1945. The production rate increased, while operating costs were substantially lower. A new peak was reached by net working capital and ore reserves were higher. A contract has been made for the sale of the total 1946 production of zinc concentrates and there is said to be every reason to expect the entire copper output for the current year will be disposed of at satisfactory prices. Net earnings were equivalent to 11.3 cents per share as against 5.51 cents in the previous year. At the close of the year net working capital stood at $2,265,649, a gain of $604,985 from the previous year. Ore reserves to the 2,750-foot level are 1,399,000 tons.

•

Positive ore reserves at Lamaque Gold Mines increased in 1945 to 2,558,943 tons (valued at $20,945,217) the highest level in the company's history. The company was able despite the shortage of labor to increase its underground operations by 34% over the previous year, and diamond drilling gave encouraging indications of important extensions to known large ore zones. The company plans to continue a long range policy of development, mine betterment and gradual expansion, with increased gold production a secondary consideration until existing factors unfavorable to gold mining have been removed. Net earnings of 18.58 cents per share were slightly lower, comparing with 20.6 cents in 1944. Average recovery was $1.04 per ton higher than in the preceding year. Net working capital at the close of 1945 amounted to $2,974,367.

STELCO IN WARTIME

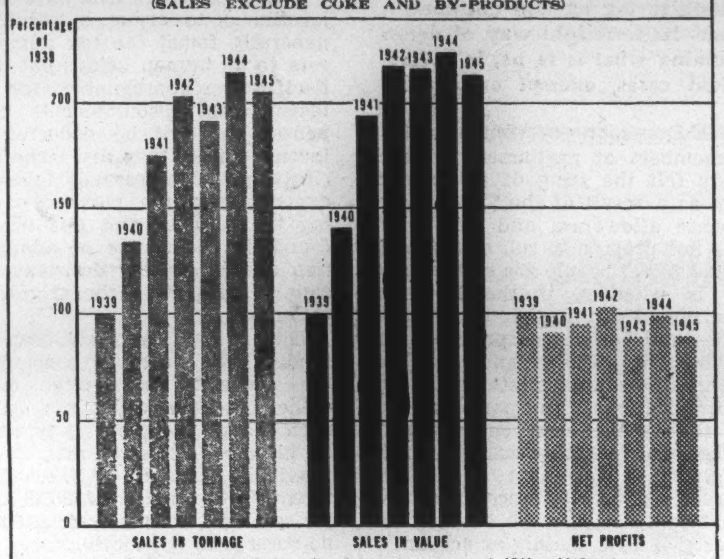
STELCO's ingot production during the six war years equalled that of the previous sixteen years.

STELCO's annual war-time sales averaged 101% more than those of 1939.

STELCO's annual war-time profits averaged 6% less than those of 1939.

STELCO employee enlistments in the Armed Forces totalled 1,827. To date 758 former employees have been reinstated and 695 other veterans have been employed with the company for the first time.

SALES TONNAGES, SALES VALUES AND NET PROFITS
YEARS 1939 TO 1945
EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES (1939=100)
(SALES EXCLUDE COKE AND BY-PRODUCTS)



Average annual sales in value during the war period, 1940 to 1945 inclusive, were 201% of those of 1939. Average annual net profits during the same period were 94% of those of 1939.

(*A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company*)

STELCO pays the highest wage rates in the Canadian primary steel industry.

STELCO paid wages and salaries totalling $19,326,321 in 1945 and an additional amount of $1,001,560 was voluntarily expended in support of the various plans directly benefiting employees.

STELCO has still further additions and improvements in progress which will provide more jobs for Canadian workers and a wider variety of Canadian-made steel products than ever before.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1945

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 2,394,639.12	
Dominion of Canada treasury bills, bonds and other securities, (market value December 31, 1945, $15,557,000)	15,306,389.65	
Due from employees on War Loan subscriptions, secured by Dominion of Canada bonds	2,217,788.76	
Accounts and notes receivable (including $7,468.23 due by subsidiary company), less reserve	5,947,373.71	
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	8,177,171.33	
		$ 34,043,362.57
INVESTMENTS (non current)		
Investment in subsidiary company (Ontario Forgings Limited)	$ 100,000.00	
Investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	1,841,659.97	
		1,941,659.97
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated.		75,192,989.21
OTHER ASSETS		
Benefit Plan—cash and investments	$ 842,063.10	
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	922,258.55	
		1,764,321.65
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance		69,560.26
		$113,011,893.66

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER } Directors.
H. G. HILTON

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accruals		$ 4,474,897.99	
Provision for income, excess profits and other taxes, less paid on account		2,948,420.10	
Unclaimed dividends		14,196.53	
Dividends payable February 1, 1946			
On Preference shares	$ 194,889.00		
On Ordinary shares	345,000.00		
		539,889.00	
			$ 7,977,403.62
PLANT AND OPERATING RESERVES			
Depreciation reserve		$ 47,133,019.21	
Furnace relining and rebuilding and other operating reserves		3,378,408.88	
			50,511,428.09
BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE			842,063.10
OTHER RESERVES			
Betterment and replacement		$ 1,829,674.06	
Fire insurance		200,000.00	
Contingent		558,999.01	
			2,588,673.07

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized	Issued			
400,000	259,852	7% Cumulative Preference Shares (participating)—par value $25.00 each	$ 6,496,300.00	
600,000	460,000	Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000.00	
				17,996,300.00

SURPLUS		
Earned surplus — per statement attached	$ 32,173,767.23	
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	922,258.55	
		33,096,025.78
		$113,011,893.66

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1945, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1945, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, 1934, we also report that no profits of Ontario Forgings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary company, have been included in the attached statements.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1946.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 3,952,911.12
Add	
Net income from securities, and profit from sales.	206,348.43
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 4,159,259.55

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:

Provision for depreciation (including special depreciation)	$3,436,827.42
Provision for income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes	2,873,209.18
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	302,472.00
Directors' fees	14,000.00
Remuneration of executive officers	201,066.68
Legal expenses	9,347.03

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at December 31, 1944		$ 29,933,243.68
Add		
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 1945	$ 4,159,259.55	
Inventory and exchange adjustments applicable to previous years	240,820.00	
		4,400,079.55
		$34,333,323.23
Deduct		
Dividends declared during the year 1945		
Preference shares @ $3.00 per share	$ 779,556.00	
Ordinary shares @ $3.00 per share	1,380,000.00	
		2,159,556.00
Balance at December 31, 1945		$ 32,173,767.23